Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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Maine Farmer.

EZEKIEL HOLMES,
GEO. E. BRACKETT, } Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Tap the Maples.

We hope that those who have the maples, and the means, and conveniences to make sugar from them, will exert themselves to the utmost in order to obtain the greatest possible amount of sugar from them this year.

We hope too, that those who have the maples, and have never yet used them for the purpose of sugar making, will fit up for the business this spring and obtain a good supply of the sweets of life from them.

Now is the time to make the best use we can of these natural resources. The supply of foreign sugar is short, and the price high. Hence a good reason for endeavoring to make up the deficiencies in this respect from our own forests.

We have maples enough in the State, if they could all be employed, or used in the best way, to supply us all with what sugar is needed for our own use, and a surplus to spare. If ever there was a time when the use of them for this was imperatively demanded it is the present. Every pound of sugar, or quart of molasses made among us, saves that amount of foreign sugar, or rather, lessens by so much, the necessity of bringing in that amount of foreign sugar, and thereby saves the value within our own borders.

We have every season called the attention of our readers to this subject, and also published such facts, directions, &c., &c., in regard to the best modes of manufacture which may have been communicated, or derived from other sources. The process to merely obtain saccharine matter from the sap of the maple, is very simple, but, it nevertheless requires care, skill and experience to obtain the greatest amount of the very best quality of sugar, or molasses from this tree. But very few who do any thing at this business, are really prepared for it. They use any thing and every thing for collecting the sap—and the common cooking utensils for the purpose of evaporation. The very fact that such operations by such apparatus and such careless attentions are rewarded with a decent share of success, is proof that more complete and well arranged fixtures and apparatus, and more care and skill and scientific attention to the business would be rewarded with a corresponding increase of product and of a far superior quality.

A communication from Mr. C. T. Alvord, Wilmington, Vermont, published in the report of the Department of Agriculture for 1862, gives valuable information to the beginner in this business. We like the directions given in regard to the fixtures for working in the sugar business. In that town, (Wilmington, Vt.,) there is made an amount of sugar equal to 140 pounds to each inhabitant; of course they ought to know how to make it profitably.

He says the most approved way of building sugar houses is to locate them so that the ground on one side will be several feet higher than on the opposite side. This gives a chance to arrange a series of tubs one above the other so as to draw sap easily from one to the other. The sap is drawn from the bottom of the gathering tubs into the top of the store tubs, and from the bottom of the store tubs into the pans or heaters. They have an arch made of brick and the pans are set directly upon the top of the arch which is made level and smaller for this purpose. The ends of the pans rest on iron castings made for that purpose. On the ends of the arch is a cast iron frame in which is fitted a heater. This heater is an apparatus through which the sap passes and is heated on its way to the evaporating pans; it is a saving of fuel thus to heat the sap, but it is not absolutely necessary to success, though profitable in saving of time and fuel. The pans for boiling the sap are made of Russia sheet iron. The size of the pan for holding a barrel is two feet three inches long, and two feet wide. The sides flare about three inches on a side. Handles are placed on the sides near the top. Shallow evaporaters are best on account of the greater surface exposed to heat.

We would refer those of our readers who can obtain the above report, to Mr. Alvord's article for much valuable information, but, as many may not be able to obtain it we may if space will allow us, publish copious extracts from it before long.

Our Item Chapter.

A Big Steer. An ox was butchered a few days since in Westfield, Mass. which weighed 2529 pounds.

California Products. The soil and climate of the Golden State seems capable of producing most anything in the agricultural line. Among the latest products are peanuts, almonds and tea.

Hard to Beat. A Wisconsin man raised a sugar beet last season, which measured 2 feet 7½ inches in length, 2½ feet in circumference and weighed 28 pounds.

Science and Agriculture. The eminent scientist, Prof. Louis Agassiz, has recently been appointed a member of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.

Painting Houses. Experience has shown that spring or autumn is the best time to paint surfaces which are much exposed to the sun. In cold weather it dries slowly, and in hot weather the oil soaks into the wood and the "body" of the paint is easily washed off by rain.

Jackson's Opinion of Farmers. He says: "The best part of a population are the cultivators of the soil. Independent farmers are everywhere the basis of society, and the true friends of liberty," and yet a member of the Maine Legislature said the other day that if it had not been for the advantages of a Seminary education he should have been *only a farmer*.

To Cure Loss of Cud. The *Rural New Yorker* says: A piece or two of salt salt pork cut into a narrow shape three or four inches long, thrust down the animal's throat is a remedy for loss of cud.

Wool Tariff. Some of the States have sent delegations to Washington, to ask of Congress an increased rate of duties on foreign wools, especially those from South America and Australia. They ask for a tariff of ten cents a pound.

Grubs in Sheep.

Messrs. Editors:—I have two sheep that run at the nose, the same as I had one last year which died. The next morning after I sheared her, I thought she took cold, for I sheared early, but on examining the head it contained five worms big enough to kill her, if she had been as large again as she was. Please send us a receipt. If it kills I shall be better off than to winter them and then lose them. Young Farmer.

No. Prospect, Feb. 1864.

Note. Your sheep are probably troubled with the grub in the head in regard to a remedy for which, a correspondent of the Wisconsin *Farmer* writes as follows:

"About the first of March, make a mixture of one quart of tar, one pint of spirits of turpentine, one pint of linseed oil; simmer well, and when cool, mix two ounces of black pepper ground fine. Make a small swab by winding tow or flax on a small, tough stick, dip it in the mixture and gently slip it up the nostril to the bridge of the nose. Go through the flock in this manner. If on the barn floor, you will find grubs there in a little while. The turpentine kills, the oil loosens, the pepper makes the sheep sneeze them out, tar is healing. I never knew a sheep to die of grub in the head after being treated as above.

Preventive. Take the above mixture without the pepper, and go through the flock as above in October, or prior to putting them into winter quarters, as it will destroy all the parasites, and the sheep will do well through the winter."

The Practical Shepherd gives the following in regard to this disease. The cuts and description of the sheep, gad-fly, and its larvæ given are from the same work:

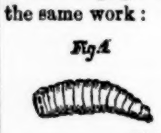


Fig.1

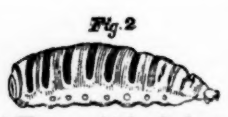
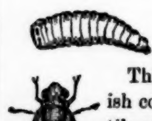


Fig.2



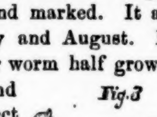


Fig.3

This fly (*Œstrus ovis*) is of a brownish color, ringed, with the wings prettily striped and marked. It attacks sheep in July and August. Fig. 1, is the larva or worm half grown, and nearly white. Fig. 2 and 3, represents the insect when it has attained its full size. It is then of a dark brown color.

"In the months of July and August sheep are often seen gathering in dense clumps with their heads turned inward and their noses held down to the ground. If driven away, they run without raising their heads, or rapidly thrust them down again, as if they had some very urgent motive for retaining them in that position. Occasionally they stamp or strike violently with their fore-feet near their noses as if an enemy, invisible to the spectator, were assailing them at that point.

If the fly succeeds in depositing its eggs within the nostrils of a sheep, they are immediately hatched by the warmth and moisture, and the larvæ or young grubs, crawl up the nose finding their way to the sinuses, where, by means of the tentacula or hooks which grow from the sides of their mouths, they attach themselves to the membrane lining those cavities, and there remain feeding on its mucus until the following year. As the minute worm ascends the nose, the sheep appears to be distracted with apprehension. It dashes wildly about the field, stamping, snorting and tossing its head.

The larva, after remaining in the sinuses through the winter and early part of the ensuing spring, abandons them as the warm weather advances. It crawls down the nose, again producing great irritation and excitement; drops on the ground; rapidly burrows into it; assumes the form of a chrysalis; and finally again hatches forth a perfect fly.

Many French and English writers consider these larvæ, while in the heads of sheep, the causes of most serious evils and of frequent death. On the other hand, Mr. Bracy Clark and Mr. Youatt are not only disposed to doubt this, but they even suggest that these parasites may be placed where they are for the benefit of the sheep, particularly those in high condition—to save them from determination of blood to the head by establishing counter irritation!

If a sheep dies in the spring of the year, fat or poor, suddenly or lingeringly, with one or another set of symptoms, the popular belief generally traces the malady to "grub in the head." It is the convenient name which covers all the unknown fatal maladies of that season of the year. This probably arises from the fact that on making what may be termed the farmer's autopsy—viz., on splitting open the body and head of the dead sheep with an axe—the most striking deviation, if not the only one, from what is supposed to be the natural situation of things, which is discovered in the five minutes scrutiny, is a quantity of large, fat, ill-looking worms in the cavities of the head; and our rapid practitioner at once decides that these are cause enough for any disease! His theory is that the grub bores through the walls which separate the nasal cavities or the sinuses from the brain, and that they produce death by attacking the latter organ.

Some farmers protect their sheep measurably from the attacks of the œstrus ovis, by plowing a furrow or two in different portions of their pastures. The sheep thrust their noses into this on the approach of the fly. Others smear their noses with tar, or cause them to smear them themselves, by sprinkling their salt over tar.—Those fish oils which repel the attacks of flies might be resorted to. Blacklock suggested the dislodgement of the larvæ from the head by blowing tobacco smoke up the nostrils,—as it is said to be effectual. It is blown from the tail of a pipe, the bowl being covered with cloth. Tobacco water is sometimes injected with a syringe for the same purpose. The last should be prevented from entering the throat in any considerable quantity."

For the Maine Farmer.

Sick Sheep---Query.

Messrs. Editors:—I have two sick sheep. Symptoms: loss of appetite, blindness, drooping of the head. Will you inform me of the cause of this disease, and also a cure through the columns of your paper, and oblige a subscriber.

J. E. Pratt.

North Parsonfield, Feb, 19, 1864.

Note. Your sheep may be costive, if so give them a dose of salts or an injection of thoroughwort. The symptoms would seem to indicate that the disease is hydatid on the brain or as it is commonly termed "staggers." If this is the trouble it is useless to attempt to cure it as no remedy is yet known.—Eds.

Agricultural College Land Scrip.

The Governor of Massachusetts has addressed a circular to the Executives of the different loyal States, that have accepted the donation of lands for agricultural educational purposes, urging unity of action as regards the disposition of the scrip, so as to realize the largest price per acre. He argues that a dollar and five or ten cents an acre can be obtained as well as eighty or ninety cents, to which figure the price would probably sink if the whole amount should be thrown into the market at once. He recommends that a common selling agent or agents be appointed, who shall sell for the different States proportionally in time and amount.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Rambles in the Pacific States.

During several long rambles through the States of California and Oregon, I gathered some information on the subject of agriculture in those States, as well as of the peculiarities of the people, of which I propose to send you occasional sketches if you shall think them of sufficient importance to lay before your readers.

It may be proper to premise that I made a journey through the northern portion of California, across the State of Oregon, and up the Columbia river as far as the cascades, and returned to Sacramento in the autumn and winter of 1860. As a large portion of this journey was performed on foot, and as I made frequent and long halts on the way, I had many opportunities to learn something of the people and their manners and customs.

The people of the Western States, who compose a large majority of the inhabitants of Oregon, have strong prejudices against the Yankees, and look with great contempt on the habits of frugality and thrift, which characterize the New England people. The following anecdote will serve to illustrate this: Riding one day in the stage-coach in company with several other passengers, one of them, a Missourian, informed us that he had just sold a lot of cows at fourteen dollars each, a very low price at that time.

"But why did you sell them so low?" I asked.

"Why, you see we had a hard winter, and they were thin in flesh, and it was all I could git."

"Do you not feed your stock in winter?"

"No sir'ee. My cattle gits their own living. It would cost more than they are worth to feed 'em."

"But you shelter your cows in winter, as I presume you have barns in which to keep them?"

"That's the way the Yankees do. We don't foller their fashions. It don't pay to build barns in this country. It's better to keep the cattle out the whole year. Besides it hardens 'em."

"But does it harden them sufficiently to enable them to bear the storms and cold of your winters? Can they always find sufficient food during the year? And do they not sometimes perish from cold and starvation?"

"Wall, sometimes we have a right smart snow-storm that kivers the ground, and then they suffer a little, and sometimes a long cold rain-storm curls 'em up and kills some of 'em. I lost a dozen head last winter."

In contrast to this man's mode of keeping stock, one of the passengers remarked that a neighbor of his had a cow, which he kept in a barn during cold storms, and fed her well. From this cow he made a plenty of butter for his own family and a considerable quantity to sell, besides using the milk freely, and being never sparing of cream for his tea and coffee. This story nettled the Missourian, but did not convince him. He had not been accustomed to such a petty business. He had raised large numbers of cattle, and had no idea of making money out of a single cow. It was amusing to witness the expression of ineffable contempt on his countenance as he exclaimed, "Wall, that feller is a Yankee, now, you bet."

"Yes, my friend: and now let me tell you what that Yankee will do for you. When you have any more half-starved cows to sell at fourteen dollars, he will buy them of you, and you may be assured he will give them shelter and food. In a few months they will have repaid the fourteen dollars and all expenses, and when you want a good cow and are ready to pay him fifty dollars, he will sell you one for that price, unless he can do better."

I do not say that this want of thrift is universal among the farmers and stock raisers, but it is certainly quite too common. I once spent several weeks at a hotel, whose proprietors possessed a fruitful ranch and a large stock of cattle. They also had a fine vegetable garden, which yielded large crops with little labor. I find the following entry in my note book at that time.

Nov. 18, 1860.—Walked through Messrs. —— —— garden. I observed a large quantity of pumpkins and squashes, several tons in weight, which were wasting and decaying upon the ground. There was also a considerable tract of cornstalks standing—the corn had been gathered—which had been rendered worthless by exposure to the weather. There was a large patch of potatoes waiting to be dug, another of cabbages with great quantities of useless leaves lying beneath them, and many other decaying vegetables, enough in all to fatten a considerable number of cattle, and which in New England would be carefully preserved and fed out. Not so with these improvident people. Outside the garden enclosure, picking a scanty herbage, wandered a drove of kine more ill-favored and lean-fleshed than Pharaoh ever dreamed of, and starving for want of this rich food which was wasting on the ground. There was no less than twelve cows with other cattle, all looking wistfully over the garden fence, which was unfortunately too strong for them to tear down and too high to leap over. It only remains to add that the owners of these twelve cows bought two thirds of their butter and all of their cheese, and that for more than three fourths of the time I boarded with them, we had no milk in our tea and coffee. Sebec.

For the Maine Farmer.

Mutton and Wool---Light Wanted.

Messrs. Editors:—I am clearing a farm among the Oxford hills, and intend to make it a sheep farm. Now it appears to me to be very important that I get the right kind, or breed, and here is the great trouble to know which is the right kind. No doubt the Merinos are the most profitable just now, but will they be so taking one time with another? Wool will not bring its present prices a great while. I know but very little about the Merinos personally, but I have read and heard a good deal, both pro and con, but am quite undecided as yet. I have supposed that the *Farmer* was favorable to them, but a late number says that the mutton is of a strong flavor, &c. Now if they will not get fat in the pasture, on grass, and make good sweet mutton, I think they are not the kind for us, for my common sheep will do that and shear a little over four pounds per head of washed wool. A man who is a friend to the Merinos told me that in warm weather one could wring oil out of their wool. What is the use of so much oil? No doubt it helps make the heavy fleece, but I should think that when wool becomes plenty and cheap, the manufacturer would object to paying a full price for wool, out of which he must cleanse so much oil or gum. I am told that the Merino must have grain all winter, and that their lambs are tender, and that the sheep have but little milk for them. Perhaps I have been misinformed. I should like to see the matter discussed in the *Farmer*, so that I, and others who may be in doubt, may be able to come to a correct decision as to which is the best breed of sheep.

A Young Farmer.

Roxbury, Jan., 1864.

For the Maine Farmer.

Butter Jars---Inquiry.

Messrs. Editors:—I wish to inquire, through the columns of your paper, as to the relative merits of wooden and stone vessels for preserving butter. I find that there are various opinions in relation to the matter, and am desirous of learning something of the experience of good butter-makers. I have packed butter, which I thought was perfectly sweet, in stone jars, and when it came out it had a bad taste. Was this attributable to the jar, or to some other cause?

What kind of wood is considered best for keeping butter sweet and nice?

Respectfully Yours, A Subscriber.

For the Maine Farmer.

Secretary Goodale's Report.

Messrs. Editors:—I have received, perused, and been much interested in Secretary Goodale's last report, and would commend it to the careful attention of the farmers of Maine. The leading paper is on Fruit Culture as adapted to Maine. Mr. Goodale, from an extensive experience in raising fruit and fruit trees, is well qualified to treat this subject, and he does it in an admirable manner. In his introduction he alludes to the lack of any work on fruit culture adapted to this State. All the authors have written works particularly adapted to other localities, and consequently they are not in all respects a safe guide for the orchardists of this State.

This treatise is brief, to the point, and reliable, from the fact that it will be found to coincide with the experience of orchardists and nurserymen throughout the State. He does not overburden the reader with a multiplicity of unimportant ideas, but gives the necessary facts, and only these. He speaks first of the reason why orchard trees do not succeed as well as formerly. The first orchards were set in a virgin soil full of vegetable mold, containing all the elements necessary to a vigorous growth. They were also generally well sheltered by the native forest growth; and too were *seedling trees*. The profits of fruit raising over other branches of farming is proved by conclusive testimony from the leading orchardists of the State. There seems to be but one opinion on this point.

Some general principles on the growth and culture of trees then follow, after which he gives full directions for propagating, grafting, budding, &c., in the course of which he condemns, in very strong language, the root-grafted trees so extensively grown in New York, and which are grown to some extent, at least, in this State. These trees are propagated by splice-grafting the roots of young trees after they have been cut up into pieces two or three inches in length, and then planting them out in any rich soil to grow. Mr. Goodale says: "I feel that I should be blameworthy should nothing be said to warn the orchardists of Maine from planting Western grown *root grafted* trees. Thickly planted in rich soil, they soon run up into pretty trees to outward appearance, but when lifted are found to be furnished with only a little tuft of fibrous roots, unable to support the tree properly when transplanted, and worse still, they are destitute of the energy and *vitality* of trees grafted on entire seedling stocks. Probably nineteen-twentieths of the trees, brought into the State for the last ten years are of this sort, and although in some they live several years, yet I have never seen an instance of what might be deemed fair success; and it is undoubtedly true that not one in a hundred has come into bearing. The most successful instances are those where they die outright at once, and involve no further trouble and disappointment." He does not even hint that purchasers are liable to be cheated with Maine-grown trees of the same class.

The report contains some excellent hints on the after culture of trees, which all who are planting out orchards should carefully notice, for probably more trees die from neglect, than from all other causes combined. The selection of varieties is treated of at some length. If we would succeed in raising fruit, we must select those varieties which are hardy and productive in Maine. Here is where we need information that may be relied upon. We need it from a Maine man who has learned by experience and observation which, out of the numberless kinds grown, are the best for this State. The subject is of the greatest importance and Mr. Goodale is probably as well qualified to give the desired information as any man in the State. The paper contains a descriptive list of some of the most hardy varieties of apples and pears, which will be found very accurate.

These reports are being sought after more and more by the farmers of Maine, and this one in particular should be upon the table of every man who owns a piece of land large enough for an apple or pear tree.

Z. A. G.

Greene, Feb. 8, 1864.

For the Maine Farmer.

An Agricultural Scrap Book.

Messrs. Editors:—In reading your valuable paper I find a great many articles worth preserving. In order to save them for future use I cut them out and paste them into a scrap book. Valuable hints about crops, manures, and especially remedies for various diseases that farm stock is liable to, are facts which we ought not to forget and which may prove to be of more value than the subscription price of your paper for a dozen years. By having the articles and items referring to the different branches pasted separately it will always be easy to refer to any subject or remedy that may be wanted or desired. To those who have not an agricultural library, and to such young farmers as have exchanged business for agriculture (as in my own case,) such a book I consider very valuable. Pieces can be cut out from time to time before the paper is handed over to the waste paper basket, and stored away till some rainy day, when it would afford a very agreeable pastime to select and paste them on to an old account book, children's copy books or something of the kind. I send you this hint for the benefit of your many subscribers; and having their interest at heart I have no doubt you will take pleasure in giving it a place in your columns.

F. Yelland.

Lincoln, Feb. 7*th*, 1864.

For the Maine Farmer.

Poor Cream---Query.

Messrs. Editors:—My cow gave good milk and we made good butter from May last until about the middle of December, then the cream not more than a week old, became bitter and the butter would not gather readily and at last we could not make butter at all. Her feed was hay and corn fodder. Now will you or some of your numerous readers give some reason for the cause.

A Subscriber.

Readfield, Feb. 19*th*, 1864.

For the Maine Farmer.

Big Pigs.

Messrs. Editors:—Among the big pigs raised in Stetson and slaughtered a few days since was one by John Rogers, about twenty months old, weight 590 lbs., also one by M. E. Rice, twenty-two months old weighing 640 pounds.

Reader.

Sheep Exhibition.

The Anson *Advocate* speaks as follows of a sheep exhibition which was held at North Anson, Somerset County, on the 22d ult.: The exhibition of sheep at this place on Monday, called together a large number of people, embracing the principal wool-growers in this region. There was a splendid show of pure Spanish Bucks. The celebrated Bridge's Buck, whose fame had preceded his presence, attracted considerable attention, but from the opinions expressed by good judges, we judge that other bucks exhibited, will be fully equal to him at the same age and keep. This opinion was freely expressed in regard to the yearling buck exhibited by Geo. Ladd, of Starks. We noticed two full-blood Spanish ewes and a buck, exhibited by S. W. Tinkham, of Anson, which were splendid animals. Mr. Wm. B. Merry, of Anson, exhibited some splendid bucks. Many others were on exhibition, the owners of which we did not learn. On the whole, this exhibition was well carried out, and will be of great benefit to wool-growers hereabouts, who are nobly striving to excel in this branch of agriculture.

Maine Board of Agriculture.

Report on Small Fruits.

BY C. M. PRATT.

As a people we are so much engaged in the accumulation of wealth that we are constantly looking out for the main chance; and to such an extent has this become the case that we sometimes overlook some of the smaller things that would not only help us to secure the desired object, but contribute more to our happiness than the mere acquisition of wealth. Among all the pursuits in which we are engaged, and which contribute to our wealth and happiness, none, we think is less appreciated than horticulture. And a comparison of this with other industrial pursuits will prove the position. In the year 1847 estimates were made by Mr. Burke, the Commissioner of Patents, showing this interest to be of more importance than has been generally supposed. A comparative statement of the different interests in this place, may not be wholly uninteresting. The whole products of the soil in round numbers were $1,144,982,240, while all other pursuits produced but $593,797,735.

The following are some of the leading products, viz.: Corn $215,740,000; wheat 137,094,600; hay $106,559,200; cotton $72,905,000; dairy $41,220,149; horticultural productions, including orchards, nurseries, and gardens, $54,577,533, divided as follows, viz.: Orchards $8,853,422; nurseries 724,111; gardens $45,000,000. It will thus be seen that horticulture, in its various branches produces more than the dairy, two-thirds as much as the cotton, and more than one-half as much as the hay crop. The Commissioner estimates five persons to a family, and three gardens to every four families, producing $15 each, which would give in the aggregate, $45,000,000. Maine, according to this estimate, would have 120,000 families, 90,000 gardens, producing $1,350,000, giving $2,20 per head for garden products, which amount we think would be consumed if raised in sufficient quantities, and no one we presume will doubt that we can and ought to raise this or even more, with but little interference with other pursuits. But suppose we estimate the gardens of Maine at one-half of this number, or three for every eight families, we shall have $675,000, or one dollar and ten cents per head, to consume of garden products. If the estimates of Mr. Burke are correct, that as a nation we consume $2.20 per head of these products, and as a State we are producing but half of this amount, then we are sustaining a loss which we cannot well afford.

How this amount should be divided between the vegetable and fruit garden we are unable to say, but are inclined to believe that one-sixth part of this amount, given to small fruits would be a fair estimate, which would give in the aggregate $112,000, or about 18¾ cents per head, which amount may be doubled, or even quadrupled, and still leave us unsupplied with these fruits.

In the early settlement of Maine the cultivation of fruit was confined principally to the apple, pear, plum, cherry and currant, from the fact that our pastures and fields produced the strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, and some of the other small fruits, in such abundance that any effort in that direction became wholly unnecessary. But a change has come over us. Our soil has become so impoverished that it neither produces them to such an extent or of such fine quality as formerly (except in the newly settled portions of the State) and not only that, but hosts of enemies have arisen up to destroy and devour. The cherry and plum have been given up in a great measure, in consequence of the black-knot and curculio; and the currant and gooseberry are suffering to considerable extent from the currant worm and other insects. Thirty years since, the cherry was produced so easily in Androscoggin County that many farmers raised not only enough for their own families, but in sufficient quantities to supply nearly all of their more unfortunate neighbors.

The plum was also raised to considerable extent. We even now obtain the strawberry, raspberry, and blackberry in considerable quantities from our pastures and fields, but as a general rule at a greater cost than we should incur by their cultivation; besides we lose the pleasure which can only be derived from eating one's own productions. Every man who owns one-half acre of ground can supply a family of five or six persons with nearly all the fruits adapted to our climate, besides having sufficient room for a vegetable and flower garden, and unless his buildings are of unusual size, if we except the apple, a much smaller space will suffice; to prove which I will cite an instance which has come under my own observation. I refer to Mr. E. P. Tobie, of Lewiston, who owns thirty square rods of ground, about one-half of which is occupied by buildings and flower garden, from which he furnishes a family of three or four persons with all they need during their season, and a good supply for winter's use of strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, and plums, besides tomatoes, beans, melons, rhubarb, lettuce, &c. He has also some half dozen dwarf pear trees, which have nearly recovered from the effects of the winters of 1856 and 7, from which he may reasonably expect several bushels of pears yearly. Mr. T. sells from this small spot of ground, with the aid of a small hot-house, more than one hundred dollars' worth annually. Some years he has sold $25 worth of grapes with only three of the most approved sorts of vines in cultivation, and those quite young. The inquiry then arises, if the small fruits are so easily cultivated why they are not more generally produced, not only by *all* our farmers in the older portions of our State, but by every person who owns a few rods of ground, no matter what his calling may be, especially clergymen, mechanics, and merchants, who so much need the exercise it would give them, to say nothing of the satisfaction they would derive from eating fresh fruit of their own raising—a pleasure that no one can properly appreciate unless he has experienced it. Farmers should cultivate them not only because they can do so as cheap or cheaper than they can obtain them in the usual way, but because they will contribute to the health of their families, and give the younger members a pleasant change from the more arduous and less pleasing labors of the farm. If it was the rule, instead of the exception, to have well managed flower, fruit, and vegetable gardens, I think we should see less disposition on the part of our young men to leave agriculture and its kindred pursuits, for less laborious, and perhaps more lucrative employments, but which are far more dangerous in their moral tendencies. If the small fruits can be cultivated with advantage to our health, purse and happiness, then a few general hints as to the manner of their cultivation, &c., may not be wholly unprofitable.

Strawberries.

Strawberries are, perhaps, the most popular of all our small small fruits, being the first to make their appearance in the spring after a long winter, during which we have been deprived in a great measure, of all the small fruits, we are apt to look forward to their appearance with the greatest pleasure. After enjoying their delicious flavor for a few weeks, our appetites become, in a measure, satiated, so that perhaps we do not appreciate some of the other small fruits so highly as they deserve. It seems strange that the cultivation of a fruit which is generally esteemed so healthy, so easily raised and commanding so high a price in our markets, should not be better understood, and more generally practiced. That it is highly esteemed, needs no better proof than the demand for it in all our large towns and cities, not only in our own State but throughout the country. The market of Philadelphia alone requires fifteen thousand bushels or more.

Mr. Downing says of it—that it is the most wholesome of all fruits, being easy of digestion, never growing acid by fermentation as most other fruits do. I believe any individual who owns three or four rods of ground on which the sun shines, and who knows enough to raise a hill of corn or potatoes, may raise enough at an expense not exceeding six cents per quart, to give a family of five or six persons not a stinted allowance, but as many as they will generally desire during their season, and as many as will be usually wanted for winter use.

Cultivation. The most common method of cultivation is to set the plants, allowing the runners to take root, which will almost preclude the use of the hoe, and the consequence is, that the bed is so soon over run with plants and weeds that it is about impossible to clear it out, and there it remains until the patience of the cultivator is so exhausted that he becomes disgusted with his own efforts and strawberry culture in general. In such cases one full crop and a half is as much as is usually obtained. The best method that I have seen recommended, and one that corresponds with my own experience, is to take any good soil and spade in a good coat of well rotted manure and ashes, and if it is a compost of stable manure and leaves or muck properly prepared, so much the better. Three plats of ground should be laid out of sufficient size for the use of a family in beds five feet wide, with alleys two feet wide. A row of plants should be set in the middle of the bed, and one on each side six or eight inches from the paths, setting the plants eighteen inches apart in the rows. The plants can then be taken care of and the fruit picked from the alleys. The runners should be cut three or four times during the summer. Strawberries cultivated in this way need to be mulched not only to ensure them moisture enough during the season of fruiting, but to protect the roots from the ill effects of freezing and thawing, but care should be used not to give the crown of the plant too much covering during the winter, as there is nearly as much danger from over-protecting the crown as from a lack of protection. The finest of fruit may be expected from this mode of cultivation, as the energies of the plant are not exhausted in the production of runners, and it affords a plenty of light and heat both, which are so essential to insure the best of fruit. It is a mistaken idea that our wild strawberries are of finer quality than cultivated, and no one who has eaten a good ripe Hooker or Triomphe de Gaud will, dispute the assertion. By pursuing the above plan, planting one-third yearly, an individual will obtain two crops from his plants before they need renewing. Some have asserted that by this method the plants may be kept in bearing five or six years. If this, on trial, should prove to be the case, they will not need to be renewed so often. Various lists have been recommended for cultivation, but none can be strictly relied upon for this State, unless they are made by one who has had some experience with the various kinds in cultivation, and then they may not be adapted to every locality, and what is now considered best may not be so a few years' hence. No one who knows anything about the improvements which have been made in the strawberry within the past few years, will hardly dare to predict how far this improvement may be carried. Wilson's Albany is probably the best for general cultivation in this State, being an excellent bearer, and is of good quality if allowed to ripen sufficiently before picking. I have raised eighty quarts from a piece of ground one and a half rods square. With the experience and observation I have had, I regard the Jenny Lind as second only to Wilson's as a bearer and of better quality. My experience with the Triomphe de Gand is too limited to speak with any degree of certainty as to its merits; but with what I have had I would place it third on the list for general cultivation. It is superior to the others in quality, and if it should prove as good a bearer, will take a higher stand than either of them. The Jenny Lind will ripen first, Wilson's next, and the Triomphe de Gande last, which will prolong the season as long as list of good strawberries that I know of now in cultivation, and will give as many kinds as will be desirable for garden culture.

Raspberries.

No fruit, except the currant and perhaps the gooseberry, can be so cheaply raised as the raspberry, and yet no fruit adapted to our climate and garden culture is so much neglected. Comparatively few attempts have been made to cultivate them for market in our State, or at least few have come within my knowledge. Our supply coming principally from the pastures and fields, which supply is somewhat precarious, and does not insure us the best quality of fruit; besides, for home consumption it is procured at too great a cost. I have raised this year from less than four rods of ground four bushels of berries, which did not cost me one-third of the value of the fruit. The raspberry, like most of our small fruits, has been much improved within a few years. Dr. Brinckle of Philadelphia, has done more, perhaps, than any other man, to improve this fruit, having given us some of the best varieties now in cultivation, if not the very best, and what has been said of the strawberry may also be said of this, that it is difficult to tell how far this improvement may be carried.

Cultivation. Raspberries will grow on almost any good soil, but flourish best on a moist soil containing considerable vegetable mold. For garden culture, after spading in a good coat of well rotted manure and ashes, mark off your rows four feet apart, and if you have plenty of room, five is better, setting the plants two or three feet apart in the rows, in either case they will, if well mulched (which I consider almost indispensable) soon fill all the intermediate space. A plantation of raspberries will need but little care for five or six years, except thinning out, so that the plants shall stand about a foot apart—tying up and heading in about one-third the length of the canes in the spring; laying down and covering the stocks in the fall with evergreens, leaves, or anything that will shield them from the effects of the sun, when they are not covered with snow. If kept well mulched they will produce much better fruit and require but little weeding, and that can and ought to be done with the hands, on account of the roots running near the surface of the ground.

Brinckle's French I consider the best for all purposes. It is hardy, productive, and the best flavored berry that I have ever seen. No garden should be without it.—Brinckle's Orange stands next in point of flavor, is productive and hardy, is not a good market berry, but is the best I have ever seen for preserving in the usual way of using equal weight of fruit and sugar. The Franconia is an excellent market berry, a superior bearer, very hardy, and if of as good flavor should prefer it before the Orange. The Black Cap is an excellent bearer, hardy, and one of the best for cooking, but is not so highly prized by cultivators as it ought to be. It requires a great deal of pruning to obtain the best of fruit. I have picked from one bush between six and seven quarts for three years in succession.

I have tested the above list with some other varieties for six years, and have never failed of a good crop or lost a single cane by winter-killing.

Grapes.

Such rapid improvement has been made in the grape within the past fifteen or twenty years, that we confidently look forward to the time (and that not far distant) when the grape shall be as sure a crop, and as generally cultivated as any of our small fruits.

Within the period mentioned, the Isabella was considered our best grape, but it would scarcely ripen in the very best situation. Soon after the introduction of the Isabella came the Diana, Concord, and some others which were perhaps a little in advance. Next came the Muscadine and Hartford Prolific, which were decidedly in advance of either of the others in point of ripening, but not in quality. The last grape introduced, which has gone into cultivation to much extent, is the Delaware, and, all things considered, it is the best grape for out door culture, which we have tried in Maine. With the experience and observation I have had, I should recommend for out-door culture in this State, the Delaware, Hartford Prolific, and Northern Muscadine. The next most important point after securing good varieties, is location, which should be such as to protect them from the north and west winds, and secure the rays of the sun all day if possible, or at least two-thirds of the fore part of it. The best Clinton grapes I ever saw, were grown in a deep gully, the vine being allowed to run up on the bank without any care at all. But this course will not do for garden culture. I think most cultivators allow their vines to run over too much surface. Vines should be pruned immediately after the fall of the leaf, as they are sometimes apt to bleed if pruned very late. It will also be found necessary to lay them down during the winter, covering them with evergreens, forest leaves, or something of the kind.

Gooseberry.

Our climate is as well adapted to the cultivation of this fruit, perhaps, as any portion of our country, it being found wild in nearly all our low lands, is perfectly hardy, bears well when the fruit is not destroyed by insects or mildew. Many foreign kinds have been introduced, but all, or nearly all, have had to give place to Houghton's Seedling, on account of their liability to mildew, this being almost entirely free from that defect. Its origin is interesting, and we copy the following account of it from the *American Agriculturist:*

"Some thirty years ago, Mr. Abel Houghton, then of Lynn, Mass., set out in his garden four of the best English sorts, in a circle, with a native variety in the centre. They all flowered and fruited the second year. He sowed the seeds indiscriminately; when the plants came up he transplanted them by the hundred into rows. In five years they came into bearing, but nearly every one suffered from mildew. He saved the best and threw away the worst, and finally the kind known as Houghton's Seedling was the only one that proved worth saving and propagating. For his trouble he got nothing but the honor of having introduced the best gooseberry in cultivation."

As a grower and bearer it excels all other kinds which have come under my observation. Large crops may be expected from this fruit on rich, moist soil, if properly pruned, which will be almost indispensable to secure the best quality of fruit. This berry suffers from the currant worm to a large extent in some localities.

Currant.

The currant has been more generally cultivated than any of the small fruits, for the reason that it has had but few enemies,—is perfectly hardy, and bears some fruit under almost any treatment. Yet it pays as well as almost any other fruit for good cultivation.

Currants may be trained in almost any form, either as a bush or tree—in either case, generous manuring and thorough pruning will pay. Those individuals who have now an unsightly mass of bushes, will find it greatly to their advantage to cut from one-third to one-half of the oldest stalks, and all of the small sprouts, leaving some of the large ones to take the place of those that will be cut out from year to year.

The best varieties are White Dutch, Victoria, and Knight's Large Red. The first is a slow grower, but produces a good crop of first-rate fruit. The Victoria is a vigorous grower, a good bearer, fruit hangs on late and is of fair quality. Knight's Large Red is a remarkable good grower, and produces an abundance of large fruit, of fair quality, but is apt to fall soon after ripening.

The currant worm is so destructive in some localities that cultivators have become almost discouraged in trying to raise this fruit.

Blackberry.

This fruit on newly cleared lands grows wild in abundance, and is really one of the best of our small fruits, but it is doubtful if it can be cultivated with profit for market or with pleasure in our gardens, unless one has plenty of room and an abundance of patience which he is willing to sacrifice to this really disagreeable bush but delicious fruit. It requires about the same treatment as the raspberry, except that the plants should never stand nearer than five or six feet. The best kinds in cultivation are Dorchester high-bush and Lawton.

Plum.

The plum has been very much improved in quality, but is little cultivated in this State, owing to the black knot and curculio. In the vicinity of Bangor it seems to flourish, and perhaps some other places, but is considered an uncertain crop.

Cherry.

The cherry does not flourish now as formerly; very few efforts are made in the vicinity of Androscoggin county to raise this fruit, owing chiefly to the black knot and curculio. Within a few years some have been raised for market, but to a very limited extent.

Cranberry.

The cranberry may be raised on our bogs and meadows to a large extent. When their cultivation is better understood and farmers have a little more courage to enter into a paying enterprise. Some have cultivated them on upland, but to a limited extent. The Agricultural society of Androscoggin county have paid premiums almost every year since the society was organized for cranberries raised in this way.

Report on Salt as a Fertilizer.

BY S. C. ROGERS.

Owing to a press of business this subject has not received that attention which it should have had, consequently, in reporting at this time, I am unable to do so with any degree of definiteness in regard to the matter.

It seems to be a very generally received opinion that salt acts beneficially as a fertilizer. Whether that conclusion has been arrived at as the result of experience, or whether it has been adopted by general consent, without regard to facts, the writer is unable to say. In presenting this article he does it with a view to elicit discussion, and thus to obtain something reliable, rather than as a report of facts in regard to the subject.

Roussingault remarks, that "the action of common salt as a fertilizer is very obscure. Many skilful husbandmen question its efficacy. Nevertheless, when moderately employed, it seems to do good."

Browne in his American Muck Book, after stating that salt has been employed in all ages, and in all countries, for the purpose of promoting vegetation, says:—"Yet, it would be difficult to name any other substance in the catalogue of modern fertilizers, the powers of which have been subject to so much controversy, and even doubted, and denied as exercising any beneficial effects to the crops to which it has been applied." He however, concludes that it does act beneficially as a manure, and cites an experiment conducted in England upon potatoes, and various kinds of garden produce, the yield of which appeared to be considerably increased by the application of salt.

He says further, that—"applied to grain crops on light soils, at the rate of 500 or 600 pounds to the acre, salt increases the produce of seed and very much improves its weight and quality," and with regard to the destruction of vermin by means of salt, he asserts that "there is no agricultural use of it more undoubted." This latter assertion we think, is not in accordance with facts, unless it is applied in such quantities as not alone to destroy the vermin, but also all vegetation, and render the soil sterile and unfruitful as was customary in olden time, in order to completely destroy a conquered city and render it uninhabitable. We read in scripture that Abimelech took the city of Shechem, "and beat down the city and sowed it with salt," that the soil might be forever unfruitful.

Sir Humphrey Davy supposed that where salt acts as a manure, it is probably by entering into the composition of the plant. A mixture of salt and quick lime in the proportion of one part of the former dissolved in water, to three of the latter, is recommended as being a valuable auxiliary to muck and other matter in the compost heap. It is said to be an established fact, that salt when used in small quantities instead of preserving animal or vegetable matter, hastens its decomposition. If such be the fact, a slight application of it may be beneficial to plants, by hastening the decomposition of vegetable and other matter in the soil. One member of this Board informs us that he has derived benefit from an application of salt to his pasture land. We have frequently thrown fish pickle and refuse salt upon parts of our garden, but failed to notice any perceptible benefit to crops resulting therefrom, excepting perhaps where it may have been applied about cabbages.

The last season after having prepared a piece of ground for potatoes, and when planting, salt was applied at the rate of a handful to a hill, placed around the potato, generally at sufficient distance from the tuber as not to injure the sprout. There was no perceptible difference in the growth of these potatoes from those adjoining, where no salt was applied, excepting in a few instances where it was placed in too close proximity to the tuber, in which case they either did not come at all, or if so, grew very feebly. It is well known that as a special manure for asparagus, cabbage, and plants of a similar nature, salt acts very beneficially, and possibly it may be used with good results as a manure for some particular soil, but that it can be used to advantage, in increasing the fertility of soil generally, in the mind of the writer is extremely doubtful, though he is not prepared to say that such is not the fact. I am well aware that marine manures, such as muscle bed, eel grass and rock weed are successfully used by farmers along our sea coast and navigable rivers, but think their fertilising effect are dependent upon other properties rather than the salt they contain.

Hoping that wiser and more experienced minds than mine will throw more light upon the subject, I cheerfully submit this report for the consideration of the Board.

Seeds---How Long will they Keep Good.

There is no general answer to the question, as seeds of different kinds, collected and preserved with equal care, will vary in the length of time they retain their powers of germination. Some seem to be good after an indefinite period, while others are not to be depended upon after they are a year old. The seeds of some trees will not germinate at all if once allowed to dry, and others will only appear the second year after planting. Works upon horticulture are generally deficient in information upon the raising of seeds and the length of time they may be safely kept. While it is safest to keep them at a uniform temperature just above freezing, there are many that will bear great extremes of heat and cold. Plants have been raised from seeds taken from raspberry jam which must have been exposed to a heat of 220 degrees. When buried in the earth, below the reach of those influences which induce germination, there seems to be no limit to the vitality of some seeds. Among plants commonly cultivated, the seeds of carrots, onions, parsnips, and salsify, are not to be relied upon when over a year old. Beets, spinach, lettuce, celery and parsley, will keep two or three years. Radishes, cabbages and turnips, four or five years. Melons and cucumbers may be kept for ten or more years; old seeds of these are preferred by some gardeners, as the vines are said to be more prolific and less luxuriant than those from fresh ones. Good seed being heavier than water, will generally sink in it, but this is not applicable to those with a hairy or spongy seed-coat; such seeds will float even when sound. The only sure test is to try to sprout them in boxes or pots of earth. If they do not germinate there, they should be rejected.

Hay-Tea for Cattle in Winter.

This is an excellent substitute for green food, and a great saving to the farmer when hay is scarce or when green fodder is difficult to obtain. *Method of making*—Boil about a handful of good, well-preserved hay in three gallons of water. Keep the vessel in which it is boiled closed with a lid, and let it remain on until the infusion be cold. By a handful is meant as much as you can grasp in your hand from a quantity of loose hay. If boiling water—boiling, not boiled—be poured on the hay, it will do nearly, though not quite, as well. If you use a larger quantity of hay, you can proportion the water accordingly. Give it to neat cattle and horses to drink when cold, but if the animals are at all indisposed or under cover, let the infusion or tea be given when blood-warm. This drink is exceedingly nutritious: it both nourishes cows and causes them to produce a vast quantity of milk; while in the case of horses it keeps them strong, hearty and healthy. One truss of hay by this method goes as far as eight or ten in the ordinary way of using. If cattle at first do not seem to like it, be not discouraged, but persevere. Let them then be kept till very thirsty, and ever afterwards they will drink of it with avidity.

This method of using hay-tea is extensively followed by farmers in Sweden and other cold countries in the north of Europe, when other fodder is scarce or unattainable. Sheep may be advantageously treated in the same way in severe weather in winter, when the ground is covered with snow, and when sheep ought always to be housed. Salt in small quantities should also be given them, as this tends to strengthen them and prevent the rot—a practice followed in Spain to make the wool fine and soft. If the hay, thus used, be in large quantities, it need not be lost. When dried it will serve as litter for cattle, and thus save straw, which may be of some advantage when the latter is scarce or dear.—*Express.*

Whitewash.

White fences and outbuildings indicate the thrifty farmer and a tidy household. Put half a bushel of unslacked lime in a clean, tight barrel, pour over it boiling water until it is covered five inches, stir briskly until the lime is thoroughly slacked, then add more water until it as thin as desired, next add two pounds of sulphate of zinc and one of common salt; then apply with a common whitewash brush, giving a good coat in April and October, or at least once a year.

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Maine Farmer.

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☞ A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us *the name of the office to which it has been previously sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

Notice.

Mr. S. N. Taber will call upon subscribers in Kennebec County during the months of February and March.

Mr. Jas. Sturgis will call upon subscribers in Waldo County, during the months of February and March.

Mr. V. Darling is now engaged in calling upon subscribers in Somerset County.

Maine Iron and Maine Glass.

Two of the greatest articles of use in the mechanic arts, either as a substance indispensably necessary in the construction of innumerable things, or indirectly useful as an aid in these constructions and manufactures, are iron and glass.

Maine hitherto, has been mostly dependent upon her neighbors for a supply of these articles, and that too, when she has within her own soil the raw material from which these articles are obtained. Ore enough, and good enough to supply the iron we may need, and quartz rock, and other material to manufacture all the glass we may need. We are heartily glad that some of the enterprising citizens of Portland have started a glass factory and got into actual operation. All praise to them for that. We wish them a full and overflowing tide of success and prosperity.

The money that has heretofore annually gone out of Maine for the single article of glass, in all its shapes and forms, would make a big pile. We have no statistics in regard to it, nor do we know of any means of ascertaining the amount, but a moment's thought will convince any one that it must be a pretty large amount. It is not possible for this single factory to supply all the wants of the State in this respect, but it will do something towards it, and it will have a tendency to bring our own native material into demand, some time or other if it does not now. We hope, too, that all dealers in glass will have State pride enough to patronize this young glass factory that has begun to do something creditable to us in this business, and thus strengthen and encourage the enterprise. And, on the other hand, we hope that the salesmen or agents of the company will reciprocate the interest felt and put their wares at such rates that, while they shall have a fair profit, it shall be an object for our dealers to obtain their supply of them in preference to going out of the State for the same article.

In regard to iron, there is a prospect that we shall soon have the Katahdn furnaces again in full blast. These have been suffered to lie in an unused and dilapidated condition for several years, but, it is stated in the Bangor papers, that they have recently been purchased by a new company, who will put them into repairs and set them to work. This is good news. The iron formerly made at these works was of the best kind. There is yet a full supply of ore in the vicinity, and wood enough for coal and fuel for a century to come. There is but one drawback to their prosperity, and that is, being rather remote from the railroad routes, the truckage bills are rather large.

But with the improvements now in contemplation, connected with the European and North American railroad enterprise, which now bids fair to become, ere long, a living and acting road, the troubles in regard to the transportation to and from the Katahdn country will be essentially ameliorated, and the heavy expenses of truckage be very much reduced.

It is hoped that the two enterprises here named, will find a cordial support from our community. There is a wide difference to the farming and manufacturing community, between having the manufactory of articles of every day use, such as iron and glass and some others we could name, at our own doors and at a long distance from us in another State or country. In the former case they will reciprocate the special interest of each. They co-operate for each others good. The farmer requires the product manufactured, and the manufacturer requires agricultural produce in return. They help each other, and live and prosper together, but when these factories are in distant sections there can be no such mutual interest, no reciprocity or exchange of products, and we must raise money from other sources and send it off to enrich others.

The Chesapeake Pirates to be Given Up. On Wednesday last, the police magistrate of St. John. N. B., before whom the case of the men arrested for complicity in the Chesapeake piracy were brought, has given judgment, ordering the persons to be committed to jail for surrender to the U. S. authorities. The magistrate remarked that the evidence for prosecution discloses that the prisoners and other parties who captured the passenger steamer Chesapeake were cowards and villains; that the only authority for the seizure of the Chesapeake is that given by John Parker, and he had no power to give commissions; that there was no authority for transfer to Parker of letter of marque; he could find no justification for the capture of the Chesapeake. It was piracy, robbery and murder. It was justiceable by United States courts and a case within the extradition treaty. The counsel for the prisoners made application for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring the case before the Supreme Court and despatches under date of Feb. 27th, state that the case was being argued before Hon. J. W. Ritchie, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province.

The Time for the Payment of Bounties Extended. A resolution has passed Congress extending the time of the payment of government bounties to veterans re-enlisting, and new recruits, from the 1st of March, to the 1st of April next. This will enable the States to fill their existing quotas without a resort to a draft. Another bill has passed, allowing persons in the rebellious States to be entitled to enlist in the army with all the privileges under existing laws in regard to pay, bounty, &c.; such volunteers to be credited to such States, or sub-divisions of States, as they may elect.

Brief Notes on the Weather for the week ending Feb. 28, 1864:

Feb. 22d—A. M. overcast; began snowing at noon; slight falling all P. M.; wind S. E.

23d—Overcast; misty; warmest 44 deg.; wind S.

24th—Warm; A. M. overcast; began raining at 1 P. M.; drizzling all P. M.; warmest 46 deg.; wind S. E.

25th—Fine; melting; warmest 44 deg.; wind S. W.

26th—Overcast; warmest 36 deg.; wind N. E.

27th—Splendid; warmest 39 deg.; wind N. W.

28th—A. M. fair; began raining at noon; warmest 41 deg.; P. M. slight falling of rain; sleighing during the week.

☞ The Congressional Committee on Ways and Means have reported a bill for putting into the market $200,000,000 of the ten-forty U. S. bonds already authorized—(the whole amount authorized is $600,000)—and also to add $10,000,000 to the Five-Twenties.

Good Prices. Hay at Alexandria, the base of supplies for the army of the Potomac, brings $55 a ton, straw $40 a ton and corn and oats in proportion. The horses have been on half rations of hay for some time past, it being impossible to obtain it.

Mr. Magner in Augusta. We had the pleasure on Wednesday afternoon last, in company with many of our citizens and members of the Legislature, of witnessing an exhibition of Mr. Magner's method of controlling and subduing vicious and unmanageable horses. It was a perfectly triumphant illustration of the superior power of mind over brute unreasoning force. Mr. Magner is a gentleman of fine intelligence and by devoting himself to the study of the subject, he has become thoroughly conversant with the natural characteristics of animals and the principles by which they can be made willingly submissive to the control of man and rendered useful for the various purposes of business or pleasure, for which they are required. His system is conceded to be the most complete and thorough now known. It is essentially different from, and a great improvement upon, what is known as the Rarey method—being more simple and practical, and consequently more readily acquired. The secret of Mr. Magner's success consists in his ability to impress upon the untrained or vicious animal a sense of man's superior power, confirming this impression if necessary by repeated demonstrations, until submission is completely enforced and secured. The control thus obtained over the animal is perpetuated by the uniform and consistent application of firmness and kindness in his management. By this method, no animal, however vicious or perverse in his natural temper, or spoiled by ignorant and brutal treatment, can fail to be made subservient to the will of his master and rendered perfectly safe and docile, even under the guidance of a child.

These principles were most successfully and satisfactorily exemplified on the occasion above referred to. Several horses were brought forward for the purpose of illustrating and testing the theory and practice of Mr. Magner. His horse "Turco" was exhibited, going through a variety of performances, showing the perfection of his training and the surprising intelligence and docility of the animal. A colt, three years old, of an extremely nervous organization, belonging to a gentleman from Hampden, was next introduced. He would permit no one to mount him and had never been harnessed. In a few minutes Mr. M. had the animal under perfect control, getting upon his back, handling his feet and legs with perfect impunity, and making him follow the whip in any direction. An old cavalry horse, who would allow no one to groom him, was next manipulated by Mr. M. and then remained perfectly quiet under the operations of the curry-comb. Several other subjects were exhibited, showing more or less defects of training or viciousness of character, each of whom succumbed to the wonderful power exerted upon them. The most remarkable case, however, was the conversion of an inveterate halter-puller who had defied every effort to break him of the habit. So determined was he in his resistance, that he had recently cut his tongue nearly off in the attempts to break his halter. The single lesson given him by Mr. Magner was thoroughly effectual, and he readily submitted to be hitched in the usual manner, without showing the slightest disposition to relapse into his old habit.

On Friday afternoon Mr. Magner gave instruction to a large class of gentlemen of this city, who expressed themselves entirely convinced of the superiority of his system of training and its practical application. On Saturday morning, by invitation of Col. Woodman and other officers of the 2d Maine Cavalry, Mr. M. gave lessons in the training and management of horses at Camp Coburn, in presence of the entire regiment. The result of his teachings we have no doubt will be of great advantage to all concerned, giving both officers and men a true appreciation of the capacities of the noble animal upon whose proper care and management the future usefulness of the regiment will so largely depend.

The visit of Mr. Magner to this city has been in all respects a most successful one. He has convinced the most incredulous and prejudiced of the advantages to be obtained by the adoption of his system of training and management, and we trust that the fruits of his labors will be made apparent in the reformation of the old and defective methods which have so long prevailed among us. We cordially commend him to the attention and patronage of all who may need and desire instruction from him in other portions of the State. See his appointments, advertised in another column.

Maryland Fair for the Soldiers. The loyal women of Maryland are not behind their patriotic sisters in other States in self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of their country. In every possible way, and particularly in their untiring labors for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of our army, the men from Maine sharing equally with others in their beneficent regards, has this devotion been shown by the ladies of Baltimore.—Thousands of our brothers and sons have experienced the tender and womanly care of these angels of mercy, and bear grateful testimony to the fact. An effort is now making by these loyal women to raise contributions in aid of the objects of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions. For this purpose they have projected a State Fair similar to those held in other cities, to open on the 18th of April, and to be continued one week. They solicit contributions of articles from other States, and we trust the appeal will be responded to from Maine. Let the noble women of Baltimore realize that the good work they have so unselfishly done for our brave soldiers is known and appreciated by us. It will strengthen their hands and encourage their hearts for further efforts in the good cause. We hope that articles will be forwarded from every section of the State. A trifling contribution from each of the principal cities and towns will swell the aggregate to a large amount, the proceeds of which will be poured into the common fund for the common benefit of the brave men who are now fighting the battles of our common country.

We publish the following appeal from the Secretary of the Maryland State Fair Association:

An Appeal from the State Fair Association

Of the Women of Maryland, for the Benefit of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, to the Patriotic in the other Loyal States.

Having engaged in a great enterprise for National objects, the women of Maryland look for encouragement from other loyal States. They ask for donations of money and contributions of suitable articles for the Fair, which is to be held in Baltimore on the 18th of April, to be continued one week, at which time they hope to see visitors from every part of the country, enlivening the city by their presence, and adding to our fund by their purchases. All donations of money or contributions for the Fair may be sent to the care of the Treasurer, Mrs. Alph. Hyatt, Christian Commission Room, No. 77 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. By the liberality of Adams' Express, packages may also be sent from all parts of the country free of charge, addressed Miss M. A. Brookings.

The State Fair Association are preparing to publish a "National Book," to be entitled "Our Country—*Its Past, Present, and Future.*" Ex-Gov. Washburn of the Cambridge Law School, Rev. Dr. Hill, President of Harvard University, Rev. Dr. Peabody, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Elliot, and other distinguished writers have promised contributions, while contributions in money are needed to defray the expense of publication. Booksellers and others wishing a supply of the books, will please give their orders. All donations or communications on the subject of the book to be addressed to

Mrs. Lincoln Phelps,
Corresponding Secretary.
Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 5, 1864.

☞ The Lewiston *Journal* states that a widow in Union who has 12 children, eleven of them boys, has just sent the 11th son into the army. On the occasion of his enlisting, some officers and friends made up a purse of $200 and presented it to this patriotic matron.

Editor's Table.

The Continental for March is on our table, and on opening it we find No. III. of Hon. R. J. Walker's articles on American Finances and Resources, and further along No. IV of the same subject. The other articles relative to National policy, are the Great American Crisis, and the Issues of the War. The poetry is An Indian Love Song, Thistle Down, and Clouds. The latter is a fine poem descriptive of the various kinds of clouds—cirri, cumuli, and nimbi. The other principal articles are Palmer, the American Sculptor—a sketch; Ænone—a story; Neuman, the German Historian of our country; Was he Successful, continued; Literary Notices, &c. Published by J. F. Trow, New York. Terms $3 a year, postpaid.

☞ We have received advance sheets of a work styled the Cyclopedia of Commercial and Business Anecdotes, which is to be issued in a few weeks, by D. Appleton & Co., N. Y. It will consist of two large volumes of four hundred pages each, fully illustrated, and the whole comprising a choice selection of anecdotes, facts, reminiscences, traits, humor, sayings, &c., of the mercantile celebrities of all ages and nations. There has never been a work of the kind published, and we have no doubt but this will be a valuable contribution to our list of readable publications. To be sold by subscription.

The War for the Union. Parts 27 and 28 of this serial is received through A. Woodard, subscription agent, Portland. This number brings the history down to April 11, 1862, and is illustrated by two fine steel engravings, representing the capture of New Orleans and the battle of Shiloh. New York, published by Virtue, Yorston & Co. Sold only to subscribers.

Godey's Lady's Book for March gives a mezzotint styled "Want of Confidence," an extension fashion plate, a colored page pattern, a wood cut termed "Great Expectations, two pages of music, twenty pages of patterns, &c., and eighty pages of reading matter comprising stories, items, sketches, poetry, work and juvenile department, drawing lessons, &c. Published by L. A. Godey, Philadelphia. $3 a year.

The Atlantic for March gives articles from such authors as J. G. Whittier, Bayard Taylor, H. B. Stowe, O. W. Holmes, and Ik Marvel. The leading articles are—The Queen of California; Ambassadors in Bonds; Wet-Weather Work; House and Home Papers; The Relation of Art to Nature. Terms $3 a year, post paid. Boston: Ticknor & Fields, Publishers.

Arthur's Home Magazine opens with a Scottish picture, old but good, entitled Ballad Singing. The Bird at the Window, is timely and suggestive. This number compares well with previous issues, and contains nothing which we should wish to have been left out. Philadelphia: T. S. Arthur. $2 a year.

Peterson's Ladies National Magazine for March, is filled with engravings, steel and wood, fashion plates, designs for all sorts of "female fixins," poetry, tales, sketches, etc. Most of the ladies have it and the rest want it. $2 a year. Address C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia.

The Westminster Review, quarterly, for January, 1864, is received from the publisher, L. Scott & Co., New York. The number contains ten articles, reviewing the leading foreign book publications.

☞ It will be seen by the proceedings of the Legislature of Tuesday last, that a committee was appointed to investigate the causes of complaint in regard to the treatment of the recently returned Maine regiments. It is alleged that on the arrival of the 14th regiment, in this city, on the night of the 21st inst., no suitable provision of food and shelter was made for them by the proper authorities, and that many of them were obliged to shift for themselves, and find quarters and a supper as best they could. If these facts are as stated, the treatment of these brave men is in shameful contrast with the attentions so freely lavished by the State authorities upon Gen. Burnside, and is deserving of the severest reprobation. The inquiry is very properly made, why some public demonstrations were not also made by them to welcome home our own soldiers from the battle fields of Louisiana, South Carolina and Virginia, thus manifesting, at least, an equal appreciation of their services and sacrifices that we are so ready to do in behalf of those more distinguished in rank but not more deserving of attention and gratitude. The question most appropriate for the consideration of the Legislature, we think, is whether in thus neglecting these brave men they have not themselves been derilect in duty and worthy of censure.

General Seth Williams. Our distinguished townsman, Brigadier General Seth Williams, Adjutant General of the Army of the Potomac, is now, for the first time since the commencement of the war, on a brief visit to his native city.—Gen. Williams entered West Point as a cadet in 1838, and graduated into the artillery. In the Mexican war he was aid-de-camp to Gen. Patterson, and after his return he served as post-adjutant at West Point, then was transferred to the office of the Adjutant General here, where he acquired an enviable reputation as an executive officer. When the army of the Potomac was formed, Gen. Williams became its Adjutant General, and he has retained his position through all of its varied fortunes, enjoying the esteem of every successive commander, as well as of all who have held subordinate positions. A patriotic soldier and a Christian gentleman, Gen. Williams is entitled to be received with special honor and regard, and we trust that an opportunity will be afforded our citizens to give appropriate expression to their high estimation of his character and services.

☞ We learn that the Legislative Committee on Militia and Military Affairs have agreed upon a new militia law which will be soon reported for the consideration of the Legislature. The leading features of the law are reported as follows: It provides for the enrolment of all between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and the raising of 6000 men, to be equally distributed in each of the three divisions of the State. No exemptions for any able-bodied men will be allowed. Any independent company now organized, on volunteering will be accepted to fill the active force of the State. It is proposed that of the number required for active duty, three mounted batteries will be raised, of six guns each. Two trainings, one in May and the other in September, and a general muster in either September or October, will be required, and a penalty of $10 enforced for non-appearance.

Military Matters. Five companies of Baker's Cavalry, recruited in this State, left this city on Monday morning last by special train for Washington. They numbered 550 men.

A detachment of 106 men of the 7th Maine Infantry were sent forward on Friday last, in charge of Capt. J. E. Walker.

The Third Maine Battery of Mounted Artillery was some time since transferred to the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery as Co. M. At the request of the Governor and Capt. Mayo, it has been detached from that Regiment and will hereafter be again known as the Third Battery.

The statement that the 2d Maine Cavalry had been attached to the 9th corps, Gen. Burnside, at the request of that officer, is incorrect. It is still under orders to report to Gen. Banks at New Orleans. The regiment will be sent forward in detachments of companies. The first detachment will probably leave this city on Sunday next for Portland, where they will take a steamer for the Gulf.

The Wreck of the Bohemian. The Hallowell *Gazette* contains the following statements in regard to the wreck of the Bohemian by a passenger in the ill-fated steamer. The whole number of passengers lost, it is supposed, will reach forty souls:

"Capt. Geo. G. Wells, of this city, who was on board this ill-fated steamer, informs us that the scene, about the time the steamer went down, was heart-rending in the extreme. He is of the opinion that some sixty or more must have perished. The crew consisted of 93 men, and there were 19 cabin and 264 steerage passengers. One boat was swamped, and most of those on board were drowned; and when the sea broke over the decks, Capt. W. states that a score or more of women and children were washed overboard, and there was no opportunity for rescuing them. The boat in which Capt. W. embarked, the last to leave the steamer, succeeded in rescuing many who otherwise must have perished. The other boats' crews seemed afraid to approach the fast sinking steamer, but Capt. W. persisted in his efforts, and by entreaties and threats induced the crew of his boat to persevere in transferring passengers from the ship to the boats, laying off at a safe distance, until the sea broke over the wreck when he counseled those remaining on board to take to the rigging. Many were thus saved from the fate of their comrades, and were soon taken off by boats from the shore.

The Captain of the steamer stuck by the wreck, and did all that a man could do to rescue his passengers. Just as the ship was ready to sink, Capt. Wells entreated Capt. Boreland to jump into the sea, and he would rescue him; but Capt. B. would not do so, but with all that could do so on board, climbed into the rigging, and were taken off by a boat from the shore. The sea was comparatively calm, otherwise but few, if any, could have been saved. Capt. W. states that the lights of Cape Elizabeth were plainly in sight, and the fog-bell could be distinctly heard. Capt. W., in common with all the rest of the passengers, lost all his baggage, papers, &c., and considers himself fortunate that his life was saved. The Portland *Courier*, of Wednesday evening, states that the steamer is now reported in five fathoms of water, about three miles W. by N. from Alden's Rock, where she first struck, one-fourth of a mile N. by E. from the Cape Lights, and about five hundred feet from the nearest land.

The hurricane deck is five feet out of water at low tide, and is fast breaking up. The greater part of the upper deck and officers' quarters are broken. She lies in a very exposed position, and should the wind haul to the eastward, she will go to pieces. At present the swell makes over her main deck, which is four feet under water. At high water only the masts and smoke stack are visible. The vessel lies bow off shore, two anchors out ahead. As the baggage was stowed on the upper deck, under the bridge, it was all washed overboard and will, undoubtedly, be a total loss. The sea has swept everything clear from that quarter. Part of the mail bags were saved. Capt. Boreland supposed himself some four miles further off than his real position, having been deceived, probably, by the haze and fog."

The 14th Maine. The New Orleans *Era* of Feb. 8th, alluding to the departure from that city of the 14th Maine which recently arrived home on a furlough, speaks of the regiment in the following handsome terms:

"This regiment has mostly re-enlisted as veteran volunteers, and we understand is soon to leave New Orleans for home on furlough. Few regiments in this Department have attained a more deserving popularity. Under Gen. Nickerson, then its commander, it distinguished itself at the battle of Baton Rouge, in such a manner that its deeds have already become a matter of history. It participated in the siege of Port Hudson, during most of which time it was under command of Lieut. Col. Bickmore, who has been twice wounded in this Department.

Among the officers who have been sought out for responsible positions, we may mention Capt. Metcalf, now A. A. General with Gen. Nickerson, Capt. Cheney as Provost Marshal of General Sherman's old Division, Capt. Mullen (wounded at Baton Rouge) Brigade A. C. S., Capt. Barnard, at present A. A. Q. M., of 3d division 19th Army Corps, Capt. Hall, wounded at Port Hudson, now A. A. Q. M. of the invalid corps, and Capt. Roberts, now detached on river service.

The other officers in the regiment have distinguished themselves by their services in the field as well. This regiment while under Colonel (now General) Nickerson, was encamped in Lafayette Square in this city, for some time, and while here was almost completely reorganized by discharging a large number upon whom the climate produced an injurious effect, and enlisting some three hundred and eighty men belonging in this city. And it is gratifying to us to record the unanimous testimony of the officers as to their good conduct, efficiency and daring bravery, since they have been connected with the regiment. We had the pleasure recently of meeting the officers of this, together with several officers of other regiments, and a number of distinguished citizens, at the rooms of Gen. Nickerson, in a very pleasant reunion of the heroes of Baton Rouge. We bespeak for this regiment a warm reception on its return home."

☞ We think no better record of patriotism can be shown than that of the South Walpole School District, in Bristol. Nineteen men have enlisted in this District since the commencement of the war. During the middle of the term of the winter of 1862, the teacher, Mr. Charles R. Rice, closed his school, and with seven of his pupils enlisted in the 15th Maine, then at Augusta. Four of these have given their lives a sacrifice to their country, one at Ship Island, two at Louisiana, and one on Matagorda Island, Texas, where the regiment was stationed at the last accounts. Twelve enlisted in the 20th Maine, and have shared in all the perils and privations of the army in Virginia. But two of this number have died, and none have been killed in either regiment. There are twenty-one School Districts in the town.

A Patriotic Family. Mr. Geo. W. Hyson, of Bristol, has now in the army four sons, three of whom have re-enlisted for three years or during the war. One of the sons is attached to the 2d Maine Battery, and has been in ten pitched battles and five skirmishes, and came out of them all unharmed. He was at Chantilly, Fredericksbury, and Gettysburg. Another son is a member of the 1st Maine Cavalry, and has been through all the campaigns of the regiment, without injury.

Thousand Dollar Horse Flesh. Week before last Mr. Bradford of Winthrop, sold to Mr. Hill of Boston, his black trotting mare for $1000, and last week Mr. Beals of the same place sold to Geo. H. Bailey of Portland his sorrel gelding for about the same price. This is the same horse that trotted against Mr. Jackson's sorrel gelding at the State Fair three years ago at Augusta; both being then five year olds. He is rated one of the finest horses in the State for speed and style.

Fatal Accident in Hallowell. The *Kennebec Journal* states that an accident occurred in Hallowell on Wednesday evening last, by which Ephraim Rollins of Weld, a member of Co. F, 2d Maine Cavalry, lost his life. As he was about to receive a pistol from the hand of a comrade it was accidentally discharged and the contents lodged in his breast, causing almost instant death.

☞ The Legislature has passed the European and North American Railroad bill, which authorizes the connection of the Maine Central Railroad at Bangor with the line to the northeastern frontier. The bill is passed with a view to form one continuous line under it from Halifax to Bangor in accordance with propositions from the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

☞ Forty-five cases of small pox have occurred during the present winter in the towns of Whitefield and Jefferson, resulting fatally in four instances. In Whitefield the entire family of Mr. William G. Porter, has been stricken with the disease, resulting in the death of his wife and only son. The disease is now reported to be abating.

☞ An unoccupied building at Camp Keyes, belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, was destroyed by fire on Sunday evening last—supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

Legislature of Maine.

Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Senate. No important legislative business was transacted. A Joint Committee was appointed to wait on Gen. Burnside and Col. Taylor, and a joint convention was subsequently held in the Hall of the State House to receive these distinguished gentlemen.

House. A committee was appointed jointly with the Senate to wait upon Gen. Burnside and Col. Taylor on their arrival.

Mr. Farwell of Rockland, laid upon the table an act to incorporate the Foreign Emigrant Association of Maine, and on his motion the same was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance.

On motion of the same gentleman an act to amend an act for the suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops, coming up by previous assignment, was laid on the table. He said in explanation, that one of the gentlemen appointed upon the above committee had requested him to make the motion.

On motion of Mr. Thompson of Stockton,

Ordered, That a joint special committee be appointed to investigate the causes of neglect on the part of those whose duty it is to provide suitable food and shelter at Camp Keyes for our returned soldiers of the 14th Regiment Volunteers, together with such other information as may be obtained in connection with the mismanagement connected with said camp among those who may have the same in charge, and report the same to this Legislature. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Thompson of Stockton, Hopkins of Ellsworth, Larrabee of Portland, Wadsworth of Manchester, Davis of Woodstock, Kimball of Hermon, and Merrow of Acton, as the Committee on the part of the House.

Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Senate. Order from the House relative to the mismanagement at Camp Keyes was passed in concurrence and Messrs. Manson, Warren and Knight were joined as the Committee on the part of the Senate.

Passed to be engrossed, an act to authorize the Portland & Kennebec Railroad Company to extend their road in Bath; an act authorizing the expenditure of money for war purposes; an act to incorporate the Bangor and Brewer Street Railroad Company.

The Resolve in favor of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary was so amended that the township of land granted shall not be located in the County of Aroostook.

The Resolve was then passed to be engrossed—yeas 16. nays 7.

House. Mr. F. O. J. Smith, member elect from Westbrook appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

A vote was taken on the question of the acceptance of the report of the Committee on Elections, declaring Nehemiah Poland, Jr., entitled to a seat in this House from the Bristol district.

The report was accepted—yeas 86, nays 20.

Mr. Dillingham of Waterville introduced an order instructing the Committee on Education to consider and report by bill or otherwise, concerning the propriety of recommending to the Legislature that whenever the State shall grant one township of land to any college or higher seminary of learning, two townships of land shall be set aside for the common schools; and further, that whenever the State shall grant lands for any purpose of internal improvement, twenty per centum of the proceeds of such lands shall be placed in the Treasury of the State for the credit of the common school fund.

Thursday, Feb. 25.

Senate. No business of public interest was done.

House. On motion of Mr. Bradbury of Hollis,

Ordered, That the Land Agent be directed to prepare and communicate to this House a statement in detail, so far as the same can be made up from the records of the Land Office, of the present condition of the public lands belonging to the State of Maine, exhibiting the whole number of townships and parts of townships and their location; the quantity and quality of growth; the character of the soil; the proportion of waste land, and the estimated value of each township and part of township, together with a schedule of lands reserved for public uses, their location, general characteristics as to growth and soil; the number and location of townships assigned for settlement; the number of townships for sale in lots for settlement during the past year, and the number of those now remaining unsold.

Mr. Bradbury of Hollis, presented resolve making an appropriation of money for the continuance of the Scientific Survey.

Resolve in favor of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College came from the Senate passed to be engrossed.

The Resolve was laid on the table and its consideration assigned for Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Porter of Burlington, an act to amend an act for the suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops was taken up.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. Webb of Portland, Grant of Lebanon, Kilby of Eastport, Knowlton of Liberty, and favored by Mr. Deering of Richmond. After being amended twice, it was passed to be engrossed—yeas 72, nays 47.

Mr. Williams of Augusta, presented an act to incorporate the Augusta Hotel Company.

Friday, Feb. 26.

Senate. Mr. Philbrick from the Committee on Agriculture reported bill regulating the measurement and sale of milk. [Establishes wine measures as the measure for milk, and provides penalties for adulteration.]

The bill was debated and finally laid on the table and Wednesday next assigned for its further consideration.

House. On motion of Mr. Fuller of Livermore, the vote whereby the House yesterday passed to be engrossed the bill to amend an act for the suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops, was reconsidered.

Similar action was taken with reference to the vote accepting the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Farwell of Rockland.

A long discussion ensued on the merits of the bill and the amendments. Messrs. Farwell of Rockland, Williams of Augusta, Kilby of Eastport, Knowlton of Liberty, and Stone of Kennebunk, opposed the bill. It was favored by Messrs. Parker of Gorham, and Fuller of Livermore.

Mr. Farwell's amendment was again adopted. It strikes out the first section of the bill, and inserts—"Any person who shall sell ale, porter or strong beer, lager beer, or any other malt liquors, may be proceeded against and punished in the same manner as though he sold intoxicating liquors."

The bill was then refused a passage, no one voting for it.

Mr. Kilby of Eastport, from the Committee on County Estimates reported resolve laying a tax upon the several counties. This tax is as follows:

Androscoggin,	$18,000
Aroostook,	6,100
Cumberland,	43,860
Franklin,	6,000
Hancock,	8,500
Kennebec,	19,970
Knox,	9,000
Lincoln,	9,600
Oxford,	9,000
Penobscot,	19,000
Piscataquis,	3,000
Sagadahoc,	8,500
Somerset,	7,500
Waldo,	9,500
Washington,	10,000
York,	10,000

The report of the Joint Standing Committee on Frontier and Coast Defences, on the memorial of the European & North American Railway Co. asking aid of the State, was laid on the table and with the accompanying documents ordered to be printed.

The Rebel Destitution. The New York *Tribune*, in allusion to the Florida expedition under Gen. Gilmore, and the purpose for which it was undertaken, gives the following authentic information of the destitution of the rebel armies, and their dependence upon Florida for supplies of provisions:

"That this expedition was a wise and timely one is proved in a remarkable way at the very outset. The disloyal portion of the people fled precipitately at the approach of the Union troops, leaving behind them, in some of their houses, a few copies of an important Circular, which have fallen into the hands of the military authorities. It has been for some time known to those whose business it is to learn such facts, that the Rebel armies had no other recourse for their needed supply of beef cattle than Florida, and that a weekly average of 2,200 head of beeves had been drawn from that State. To cut off this supply was one of the purposes of Gen. Gilmore's expedition, and he no sooner enters the State than he has the documentary evidence from the rebels themselves of how serious a disaster he is about to inflict upon them. This circular was to be transferred only from hand to hand, and the greatest precautions were taken to guard against publicity. And no wonder. It discloses a state of impoverishment as terrible to them to feel as it is important to us to know. 'Bacon is exhausted, and beef our only hope,' says the chief Commissary of Gen. Bragg's army. 'The army must fall back. If the enemy break through our present lines, the wave of desolation may roll even to the shores of the Gulf and the Atlantic,' unless 'the imminent danger to our army suffering for the want of beef' is arrested. 'The troops in Charleston,' says the Chief Commissary of Georgia, 'are in great extremity. We look alone to you for cattle; those in Georgia are exhausted. Our situation is full of danger; we are almost entirely dependent upon Florida,' says the Chief Commissary of South Carolina. 'Extraordinary efforts are required to prevent disaster. Starvation stares the army in the face! The handwriting is on the wall!' exclaims in despair Maj. Millen of Savannah. There is much more of this emphatic official testimony, and it is enforced in the strongest terms and with the most moving appeals by Commissary White. How hopeless, then, must be the condition of the armies and the people of those rebel States with their only source of supply for food completely cut off by Gen. Gilmore!—Even the knowledge of the fact of such destitution is worth a successful campaign, and it only needs to make a campaign successfully to see at least the beginning of the end of the rebellion."

Fatal Accidents. Mr. Nathan W. Mareen was killed on Tuesday last in Saco, at the crossing near Goose Fair Brook, by the railroad train coming in contact with an express wagon which he was driving.

Mr. Thomas Welch, of Bangor, was killed on Thursday last by the falling of a tree while at work in the woods. He was 28 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

☞ See Advertisement Boston Stock Fluctuations, in this day's paper.

Congressional Summary.

Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Senate. After various bills and memorials had been presented the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to equalize the pay of soldiers in the army.

An amendment of Mr. Davis, which proposed to disarm the negro troops, was voted down by a vote of 30 to 7.

Mr. Sumner presented various petitions relative to the abolition of slavery from persons in Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts.

House. The House resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a Bureau for Freedmen's affairs.

Mr. Kelly of Pa., advocated and pressed its immediate passage to meet the exigencies which have arisen under the present war.

A message was received from the Senate that that body had concurred in the report of the Conference Committee on the whisky bill.

Mr. Stevens of Pa., moved for a concurrence in the report.

Mr. Washburne of Illinois, who dissented from the report, gave his reasons for withholding his assent. He was in favor of taxing liquors in hand, and wanted the report referred back for such modifications as will secure to the treasury a proper income from that source. He insisted that the speculators should not prosper at the expense of the public.

The House refused—yeas 57, nays 80—to agree to the report of the Committee of Conference on the whiskey bill.

Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Senate. The bill to enable the people of Nevada and Colorado to form a Constitution and State Government were called up, and after amendment passed.

The joint resolution to revive the grade of Lieutenant General came up, the pending question being on the amendment of the Military Committee of the Senate to strike out from the House bill the provision recommending Gen. Grant for the position. The amendment was adopted—yeas 27, nays 12.

The resolution was then passed—yeas 31, nays 6.

House. The House resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a bureau of freedmen's affairs.

Mr. Dawson of Pennsylvania, made a speech against the bill, regarding it as unconstitutional and unjust, He was for the Union as it was, but this would never be accomplished by the acts of the administration.

The Naval appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the whole.

Mr. Schofield replied to Mr. Dawson of Pennsylvania, severely criticising the so-called neutrals in this war and those who oppose its further prosecution.

The committee then proceeded to vote on an amendment heretofore offered that seamen shall be paid in gold or its equivalent. This was disagreed to, 35 against 63.

Mr. Rice of Massachusetts moved to increase the appropriation for construction and repair of vessels from $22,800,000 to $26,300,000. After debate it was agreed to 75 against 23.

Thursday, Feb. 25.

Senate. The Senate receded from its vote agreeing to the conference committee's report on the Revenue bill, and another conference committee was ordered.

The bill relating to appointments in the Naval service was taken up and amended by striking out the clause discharging within sixty days after the return of vessel, and adding an additional section empowering Court Martials to reduce to seamen's rates such officers as absent themselves from their commands. As thus amended it passed.

The bill equalizing the pay of soldiers was then taken up, the question being on the amendment to include all persons enlisted under the call of October, 1863, in the bounty provision.

An amendment to this amendment was adopted, providing that all persons whose papers show that they enlisted under the act of 1861 shall receive the pay and bounty provided in the statute.

An amendment extending the bounty to free persons was debated, when the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

House. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs.

Mr. Davis of Maryland defended the validity of the late Maryland elections, and spoke of the progress of emancipation there, saying that they were under small obligations to President Lincoln for what had been done. He advocated an amendment to the Constitution, resolutely declaring as a condition precedent of re-admission into the Union, that slavery be forever abolished in the Southern States.

Mr. Davis concluded by speaking against the colonization of the Freedmen as incompatible with true policy and humanity.

Mr. Stevens of Penn., from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing as follows: That of the six hundred million loan authorized by the act March 3d, 1862 in 10-40's, two hundred millions be put in the market, redeemable in not less than five years nor more than forty years.

By common consent action on the bill was postponed until the bill could be printed.

The naval appropriation bill was then taken up.

The clause appropriating $215,000 for the Philadelphia Navy Yard was discussed. Mr. Stevens of Penn., moved a new section, providing for the erection of floating docks for monitors at New York and Philadelphia. Agreed to. The bill then passed.

Friday, Feb. 26.

Senate. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill which provides that future enlistments in the regular army shall be for three instead of five years, and that soldiers in the regular army who enlisted prior to July 22, 1861, shall have the privilege of re-enlisting until the first day of May next, with the existing bounties. Ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Collamer the bill to remove disqualifications on account of color in carrying the mails was called up. Considerable debate ensued on the amendment of the Post Office Committee, which provides that there shall be no exclusion of witnesses in the courts of the United States on account of color. Messrs Lane and Hendricks of Indiana and Powell and Saulsbury opposed the amendment, and Messrs. Sumner, Collamer and Harlan supported it.

House. Mr. Higby of Cal., introduced a bill to exclude traitors and public enemies from the Courts and settlements on public lands. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Schenck of Ohio, from the Military Committee, reported the following joint resolution:

That the bounties authorized to be paid under existing laws and the negotiations and orders of the War Department to veterans re-enlisting or persons enlisting in the regular or volunteer service for three years or the war shall be paid from the 1st of March to the 1st of April, any law or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding. And that the said bounty be paid out of any money already appropriated for that purpose.

The House then passed the resolution to extend the time for payment of bounties to the first of April.

The House passed a resolution of thanks to Admiral D. D. Porter, commanding the Mississippi squadron, and the officers and men, for eminent skill and endurance in co-operating with the army in re-opening the Mississippi river.

Also a resolution of thanks to Com. Ringgold, officers and men for daring and skill in rescuing the U. States troops from shipwreck in 1861.

Mr. Blair of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs. reported a bill, which was passed, allowing persons in North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama and other Southern States to be enlisted in the army with all the privileges under the existing law in regard to pay, bounty, &c., such volunteers to be credited to such States or sub-divisions of States as they may elect.

The bill was passed—yeas 81, nays 44,

Mr. Washburn of Illinois, made a report from the conference committee on the disagreeing amendment to the Lieutenant General Bill, and explained that the House committee had agreed to the Senate amendment, by striking out the recommendation that Gen. Grant be appointed Lieutenant General, for the cause that they had every reason to believe that if the report should be concurred in, Gen. Grant would be selected to fill the position, by the President.

The report was then adopted by a vote of 73 against 47.

Baker's Cavalry. The Augusta correspondent of the Bangor *Whig*, in reference to Baker's Cavalry, five companies of which left this city on Monday morning for Washington, says:

"Capt. Joel Cloudman of the first Maine company raised for Baker's D. C. Cavalry, has been notified of his promotion by the President to the rank of Major. This is well merited. Capt. C. has recruited in Maine for his regiment over 800 of the finest men that ever entered service, and is himself a man of unflinching bravery and integrity. His regiment is in fact a Maine regiment, having only one company organized as a State company—that is from New York. The five companies last recruited here are in no manner inferior to the first raised. In their ranks are young men of wealth and social and intellectual position, who have not entered service from motives other than a fond desire to do service to the country in this emergency."

The following is a list of the officers of the companies already raised for this State:

Captains.—Edward T Sandford, of Warren; Thomas C Webber, of Gorham; Andrew M Benson, of Oldtown; John W Freese, of Houlton; Robert F Dyer, of Augusta; Charles C Chase, of Portland.

First Lieutenants.—William S Howe, of Stetson; James Maguire, of Portland; Daniel F Sargent, of Brewer; Zebulon B Blethen, of Lewiston; Vincent Mountfort, of Bowdoin; James H Russell, of Houlton.

Second Lieutenants.—Eli Parkman, of Charleston; J. F. McKusick, of Warren; Leander M. Comins, of Lincoln; Sylvanus R Jackson, of Foxcroft; Corydon B Lakin, of Stetson; Joseph W Lee, of Calais; William S Farwell, of Rockland.

Fires. A dwelling house in Veazie, occupied by Robert Hathorn, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night about 12 o'clock. The occupants had barely time to escape with their lives.

The saw mill, clapboard, and shingle machines in the village of Caribou, Aroostook Co., owned by Vaughn & Collins, were destroyed by fire on the evening of the 17th ult. No insurance.

A woodshed and contents, at Etna, on the M. C. Railroad, was burned on Tuesday morning. Loss $600; insured. The fire probably caught from the engine's sparks.

The Bates' Hotel at Norridgewock was destroyed by fire on Monday. The stables were saved.

☞ At Presque Isle, a few days since, Mrs. Parks, wife of W. J. Parks, fell into the fire in a fit, burning her face and head in a most shocking manner. There was no person in the house at the time except herself and her three little children. It is said that when assistance came she begged her friends to put an end to her sufferings. Her recovery is considered doubtful.

Latest Telegraphic News.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC IN MOTION.

A BOLD DEMONSTRATION TO BE MADE.

THE DEFENCES OF THE REBEL CAPITAL.

INDICATIONS OF GRANT'S MOVEMENTS SOUTHWARD.

Return of Smith's and Grierson's Expedition.

SUCCESSFUL RESULT OF THE RAID.

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF REBEL STORES.

MORE BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAPTURED.

More Union Officers Arrived from Libby Prison.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

New York, 29th. The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says the Army of the Potomac was in motion on Saturday and Sunday.

New York, 29th. The *Times'* dispatch confirms the movement of the army of the Potomac which was indicated Saturday night. The demonstration is a bold one in brave hands and will be supported by a powerful force.

Louisville, Ky. 28th. Intelligence from the front of Chattanooga received by military men, states that our army having accomplished the object of its reconnoissance towards Dalton, has returned to Chattanooga. On the contrary a reliable informant who left the front Friday morning says our army was 5 miles beyond Tunnel Hill and 2 miles from Dalton and would attack Dalton when deemed advisable. The reticence of the correspondents of the Associated Press in the front for the past three days indicates that they have been prohibited from sending news for the present.

Memphis 26th. The reports of stragglers that Gen. Smith's expedition had been cut up prove to be false. Gen. Smith arrived here at 11 o'clock last night. From an officer's diary kept during the progress of the expedition I condense the following particulars in addition to those already furnished:—On 18th inst., the expedition reached Okolona on Mobile and Ohio R. R., 75 miles south of Corinth. Here they heard that Sherman had captured Meridian and was advancing east. On the 19th the expedition marched to Egypt, a station on the Mobile and Ohio R. R. where they captured and destroyed a vast quantity of rebel corn.

Our column went through Aberdeen and the other went to the west of the R. R., concentrating at Prairie Station. The Aberdeen column under Gen. Grierson had considerable skirmishing near that place and destroyed over 100,000 bushels rebel corn at Prairie Station, also a lot of Confederate cotton.

20th.—At 5 30 A. M., Forrest was reported in force at West Point. 11 A. M. our advance skirmished heavily with the enemy. 3 P. M. we halted within a mile of West Point. We lost one Lieutenant killed and 5 men wounded in skirmishing and killed a rebel captain, captured a rebel Major and one private.

21st.—We moved on West Point. Found Forrest, Lee, Chalmers and Roddy combined against us. They tried to cut our column in two but failed. Very heavy fighting occurred both in rear and in advance.

The 2d Iowa had a number killed and wounded in a gallant charge. From 200 to 300 rebels moved on each flank while all the heavy force in our rear was constantly changing. We here lost 4 field pieces, 4-pound steel guns which were spiked before captured. All the ammunition was saved. Gen. Smith now fell back slowly, our troops ambushing the rebels as they advanced. The rebel loss was quite heavy. Gen. Smith burnt every trestle on the Memphis & Ohio railroad and destroyed miles of railroad and large quantities of corn as we fell back.

22d.—Broke camp at 1 A. M. after resting only two hours. There has been severe fighting in the rear all day. As the roads are ambushed at every available point. Volley after volley was poured into the rebels at short range as they advanced, but having so much the largest force they continued to press our rear heavily.

The rebel column moved on each flank with the evident intention of reaching Tallahatchie River in advance of our forces, form a junction and prevent our crossing, and capture the whole command, but by forced marches Gen. Smith passed both flanking columns and marching all night crossed safely at New Albany.

25th.—Marched 52 miles to-day. Arrived at Memphis at 11 P. M. Most of the expedition, however, stopped at Colliersville. The following is the estimate of results: The expedition destroyed over one million bushels of corn, tore up and destroyed miles of the Memphis & Ohio railroad track, burned many bridges and trestles, captured and brought in over 1,500 mules and horses, about 2,000 negroes and over 300 rebel prisoners.

It is impossible to give our loss, but it is much less than the rebel's. The expedition was successful at every point and in every particular, except the important one of making a junction with Gen. Sherman which is attributed mainly to the slow movement of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania cavalry regiments which caused a week's delay in starting the expedition. The retreat was not at any time a rout, although there was some straggling. The President's amnesty proclamation and Gen. Grant's orders were extensively circulated throughout the country.

Washington, 29th. The Navy Department has received information of the following captures on the 11th inst.: The U. S. schooner Queen captured the schooner Louisa of Nassau, 3 miles N. W. of the Brazos river, running for the mouth of that river. On boarding her she gave up to the Queen a British certificate of register and her shipping articles, and she surrendered a large prize to the Queen. The cargo consisted of gunpowder, Enfield rifles, salt, sugar and whiskey.

On the 1st inst. a boat expedition from the U. S. bark in St. Andrews Sound, Ga., captured a sloop laden with 74 bales of cotton. They also captured a picket of a Sergeant and 6 men of the 4th Ga. cavalry, and six civilians. They also brought away two families.

The Navy Department has received the following report:

U. S. Steamer Ella, Washington, Feb. 29.

Sir: I have the honor to inform the Department that I arrived here to-day with Col. A. D. Streight, 1st Ind. Vols.; Major B. B. McDonald, 101st Ohio Vols.; Capt. W. W. Scearce, 15th Ind. Vols.; who made their escape from Libby prison, Richmond, on the 9th inst., and reached Blackstone Island in the Potomac river, where I found them yesterday.

Your obedient servant,
Foxhall A. Parker,
Commanding the Potomac Flotilla.

Atlanta, Ga., 26th. The enemy has disappeared from our front, retreating towards Chattanooga.

Gen. Wheeler is in pursuit.

Gen. Longstreet has withdrawn his forces to a point not prudent to mention.

The enemy has not yet crossed the Holston.

Fortress Monroe, 29th. The flag of truce steamer arrived to-night from City Point.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 26th has the following:

Charleston, 25th. One hundred and forty-six shots were fired at the city during the last 24 hours.

The *Enquirer* has the following:

Charleston, 27th. A Yankee picket boat containing one officer and five men was captured last night.

The enemy continue to shell the city. 100 shells were thrown yesterday.

Sanderson, via Tallahassie, Feb. 26th. Gen. Finnegan's forces occupy Baldwin. The enemy retreated to Jacksonville.

Military Appointments. The following military appointments have recently been made by Governor Cony:

1st Regiment Cavalry. George W. Bartlett of Litchfield, Chaplain; Constantine Taylor of the U. S. Army, Major.

1st Regiment Heavy Artillery. Frederick E. Shaw of Bangor, Captain Battery D; Thomas S. Drummond of Bangor, 2d Lieut. Battery D.

Baker's 1st Regiment D. C. Cavalry. Samuel H. Merrill of Portland, Chaplain; John W. Freese of Houlton, Captain; Corydon B. Lakin of Stetson, 2d Lieut.; Charles C. Chase of Portland, Captain; Leander M. Comins of Lincoln, 2d Lieut.

8th Regiment Infantry. Warren F. Thompson of Farmington, 1st Lieut. Co. A; Eben H. Farnum of Wilton, 2d Lieut. Co. A; Henry E. Tozier of Waterville, 2d Lieut. Co. I; John L. Taylor of Hampden, 1st Lieut. Co. K; Hiram N. Parker of Glenburn, 2d Lieut. Co. K.

31st Regiment Infantry. Robert A. Palmer of Rockland, Quartermaster; Joseph D. Mitchell of Readfield, Surgeon; William B. Allyn of Belfast, Adjutant; James M. Williams of Augusta, 2d Lieut. and mustering officer; James Dean of Bangor, 2d Lieut. and mustering officer.

32d Regiment of Infantry. Calvin L. Hayes of Kittery, Adjutant; Clark C. Trafton of Kennebunkport, Surgeon; John Hall of North Berwick, Quartermaster; John H. Kimball of Bridgton, Assistant Surgeon; William A. Patten of York, Chaplain; Henry J. Goodwin of Kennebunkport, 2d Lieut. and mustering officer; Henry G. Mitchell of Portland, 2d Lieut. and mustering officer.

The Record of the War.

Important News from Gen. Sherman---His Successful Progress towards Mobile.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 22. An official dispatch to the Rebel War Department of the 18th inst. announces Gen. Sherman at Quitman, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, without opposition, but will not be allowed to take Mobile without a desperate battle.

This advance, says the rebel dispatch, was, without comparison, the boldest movement of the war. Gen. Sherman has from 25,000 to 30,000 men. They tear up the railroad and bridges in their rear as they advance. He meditates no step backward.

MOBILE, Feb. 15. Meridian was evacuated yesterday. The government property was saved. Capt. Adair of Forrest's staff has arrived here. Forrest was at Oxford on the 9th.

He was confronting a column of infantry, 6000 strong, from Memphis via Hernando, and twelve regiments of cavalry via Colliersville. Sherman's forces, 35,000 strong, are marching in close order, with Lee' cavalry harassing, their flanks and picking up stragglers.

MOBILE, Feb. 16. Gov. Watts this morning issued a proclamation to the citizens of Mobile that the city is about to be attacked, and, exhorting non-combatants to leave.

Arrival of Escaped Union Officers from Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 23. A dispatch just received by the commanding General from Col. West, commanding at Williamsburg, says the following officers escaped from Richmond and arrived here:

Col. Chas. W. Tilden, 16th Me.; Major Hooper, 15th Mass.; Capt. Chamberlain, 97th N. Y.; Lieut. Randolph, 5th U. S. A., and Capt. Fisher of the Signal Corps. This makes fifty in all who have arrived here in safety.

The Richmond papers of today state that they have recaptured fifty-eight. This leaves eleven still out.

Maj. Gen. Scammon and staff have arrived in Richmond, and are lodged in Libby Prison, which is a pleasing offset for the loss of Col. Streight.

Fifty-eight escaped Yankee officers have been returned to Libby Prison.

From Gen. Smith's Cavalry Expedition in Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 23. A courier just from Gen. Smith's cavalry expedition, reports that the Tallahatchie River was guarded for fifteen miles in front of Holly Springs, as the rebel Gen. Forrest expected the expedition would cross near that place.

Smith's advanced brigade of infantry occupied the enemy's attention from this side while he moved east to New Albany, where he expected to effect a crossing on the 16th, but was delayed twenty-four hours by the slow movement of Gen. Waring's brigade.

The enemy was taken completely by surprise by this movement and Gen. Smith entered Pontotac on the 17th, where skirmishing was going on when the courier left.

All were in fine spirits and confident of penetrating to the bowels of the Confederacy and coming out safely. Twenty-four prisoners were taken at the Tallahatchie.

The Knoxville Retrograde Movement by Longstreet.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23. The *Herald's* Knoxville dispatch of the 17th inst., says affairs at that place for four days past have been threatening, but the enemy, who had appeared in some force at Strawberry Plains, recrossed the river, owing to a freshet in the Holston.

The enemy are now reported to be moving toward Georgia with their cavalry on the Marysville road, and their infantry are passing near the base of the Smoky Mountains.

There is no present anticipation of an attack here which may be made, however, after the river falls.

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 23. The latest reports repeat without confirming, Longstreet's retreat across the French Broad river. It is thought here, that having failed to accumulate a force sufficient for prompt and energetic operations on our communications against him or Johnston, he is now endeavoring to form a junction with the latter at Dalton before the spring campaign can open.

The largest estimates give Longstreet 25,000 infantry and 50 field pieces, and Johnston 30,000. The two armies concentrated will probably muster about 60,000 men, and might prove dangerous.

Great dissatisfaction exists among the rebels, and evidences of their demoralization are numerous. Provost Marshal General Parkhurst reports that for January and half of February a total of 3276 deserters have come in from Johnston's army alone.

From Chattanooga---Skirmish with the Rebels at Tunnel Hill.

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 24. Gen. Palmer skirmished with the rebels, all day yesterday, and succeeded in driving him to Tunnel Hill, Ga.

The 19th Illinois and 88th Indiana were actively engaged skirmishing all day. They had one killed and two wounded.

In pushing after the rebels to Tunnel hill, they opened heavily with field pieces. It is supposed that they are going to dispute the further passage of our troops if the attempt is made to push on.

From North Carolina---Strength of the Union Feeling

NEW YORK, Feb. 24. The Newbern *Times* says the late rebel raid has strengthened the Union feeling. We cannot for a moment doubt that should a strong Federal force move on Raleigh and unfurl the old banner from the capitol, it would be hailed with shouts of joy by tens of thousands.

Three Expeditions against Mobile---Reported Repulse of Farragut.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24. The *Times* says the Richmond papers of the 20th inst., state that the rebel War department received on the 17th inst., an official dispatch that the enemy made a demonstration with gunboats and a land force at Grand Pass, thirty-five miles from Mobile. The fire of the enemy fell short. There is no doubt that the approach is from Banks' lines. Sherman's column is approaching by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. A third column from Pensacola is also advancing from Pollard, forty miles distant. The situation of Mobile is critical.

Another dispatch announces the repulse of the Federals with great loss at Grand Pass.

Reported Capture of Selma, Ala., by General Sherman.

CAIRO, Feb. 24. The steamer Fancy, from Vicksburg 20th inst., report that Gen. Sherman's forces are in possession of Selma, Ala.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb, 25. The news of the capture of Selma, Ala., by Gen. Sherman, was brought to Memphis by a courier direct from Gen. Sherman. Entire confidence is placed in it.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 23. No reliable news has yet been received from Gen. Sherman's or Gen. Smith's expeditions. The report in the *Evening Bulletin* of the capture of Selma, Ala., by Gen. Sherman is generally credited, although the news came from Vicksburg.

From Knoxville---Retreat of Gen. Longstreet Confirmed.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., 24th. A reconnoissance in command of Gen. Stoneman, with the forces of Generals Hascall and Hazen was made on Monday night toward Ball Gap, which discovered that the rebel cavalry had retreated beyond the French road.

On the 20th Gen. Longstreet began his retreat from Strawberry Plains toward Ball Gap, first destroying the bridge, and report says he destroyed his camp equipage, &c.

Gen. Schofield moved to the Plains with the Union forces today, assigning the post and defences of Knoxville to Gen. Hascall, who will send forward to the army the camp equipage and the stores.

Movements of Gen. Grant---The Advance to Tunnel Hill and Dalton, Ga.

CHATTANOOGA, 25th. Our army is now in front of Dalton, Ga. Tunnel Hill was carried this morning by our forces, after considerable skirmishing.

TUNNEL HILL, Ga. 24th. On Monday a strong column of infantry, preceded by cavalry, moved out from Chattanooga near the old battle field of Chickamauga and took the direct route for Tunnel Hill and Dalton.

No skirmishing of consequence took place until in the immediate vicinity of Tunnel Hill. Here it soon became evident that the rebels were resolved on making a stand. The cavalry had advanced some distance ahead of the infantry, but soon the latter were in sufficient numbers to support them.

No enemy had as yet been observed, when suddenly a battery planted on the Hill to the right of the Tunnel opened, and a number of shell were thrown with fatal accuracy immediately into our ranks. Several were killed and wounded.

Our infantry then advanced, Morgan taking the rebels on the right flank, and boldly marched along the crest of Tunnel Hill, and completely turned the enemy's works, who fled without firing a gun.

Our whole line moved forward and occupied the ridge of Tunnel Hill without further contest. All along its crest were tolerably formidable works of stone and logs. It was now 4 o'clock P. M., and the rebels fled rapidly along the Dalton road, pursued by our troops.

There was no farther fighting until within 3 miles of Dalton, when the rebels were found very strongly posted in a gorge between high and precipitous mountains. Through this gorge runs the railroad. Our advance was met by a sharp musketry fire, but this was replied to with such effect that the first line was dislodged and driven back on the second. Immediately after this the enemy commenced a furious fire of shot and shell from six pieces of artillery which compelled our skirmishers to retire.

The rebel fire was kept up with vigor until sundown—Gen. Davis advancing with McCook's and Morgan's brigades, and taking up position at the mouth of the gorge. Night now came on, and the combat ended.

We may have heavy fighting to-morrow, and until we in some way turn the enemy's position, which now seems scarcely practicable.

The loss on both sides has been small.

The Capture of Selma Confirmed---Triumphant Progress of Gen. Sherman.

CAIRO, 26th. The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 24th has information from high military authority, confirming the report that Gen. Sherman had occupied Selma, Ala., which it says was gained by a severe fight. No particulars have been received.

CHATTANOOGA, 25th. Scouts who arrived at Gen. Grant's headquarters this morning say Gen. Sherman has struck the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. He has also cut the rebel army of Gen. Polk in the centre, and both wings are flying in different directions. There is a tremendous rebel cavalry force in the rear of Gen. Sherman, but no apprehension is felt of a federal disaster. Gen. Sherman lives upon the country, through which he passes which, it is stated, abounds in stores of all kinds.

Great excitement exists in Montgomery, Ala., and the people there are much frightened at the approach of Gen. Sherman.

From the Army of the Potomac---The Reported Strength of Lee's Army.

NEW YORK, 26th. Special despatches from Washington state that Lee's orderly, a deserter, has arrived. The strength of Lee's army is not over 25,000 men. Lee expects our army to be ready for operations by the middle of March, at which time he has ordered all his men to be back.

Stuart's cavalry is used up, and the horses have been sent South for forage.

Lee expects by March or April to have 60,000 men to check any advance of our army or drive it back on Washington and to invade Pennsylvania.

The U. S. Corvette Housatonic Blown up.

NEW YORK, 26th. The U. S. corvette Housatonic, Captain Pickering, was destroyed in Charleston harbor on the the 18th by the propeller rebel torpedo Davis—the old friend of the New Ironsides.

It struck her on the starboard quarter, and in a short space of time she sank off Breach Inlet.

Two officers and three men were lost. The balance of the crew were saved by clinging to the rigging till rescued by the boats of the fleet.

Sad Reverse to our Arms in Florida---Union Loss from 1200 to 1500.

NEW YORK, 27th. The steamer Fulton brought information of a reverse to our expedition under Gen. Seymour, in Florida.

To a passenger by the Fulton we are indebted for the following facts of the battle on the afternoon of the 20th:

Our troops under Gen. Seymour met the enemy, 15,000 strong, 55 miles from Jacksonville and eight miles beyond Sanderson, on the line of the Jacksonville and Tallahassee Railroad. The battle was desperately fought during three hours and at sunset our forces, overpowered by numbers, retired to Sanderson, taking with them the great part of the wounded. The 7th Conn., 7th N. H., 40th Mass. 48th and 150th New York, and 8th U. S. regiments were engaged—Col. Fribley of the 8th U. S. was left dead on the field. Col. Reed, a Hungarian officer was mortally wounded. It is supposed the troops were from Bragg's army. Our loss is estimated at from 500 to 1300. Seventy eight rebel prisoners were brought by the Fulton.

NEW YORK, 27th. The *Express* learns from an officer who arrived in the Fulton, some further particulars of the disaster to our forces in Florida.

Gen. Seymour, who commanded the expedition had been placed under arrest by order of Gen. Gilmore. His successor is Gen. Vodges, who left Hilton Head on Tuesday last, with reinforcements for Jacksonville, consisting of an entire division.

Our informant says it was the opinion of officers who took part in the expedition, that our loss in killed, wounded and missing, is between twelve and fifteen hundred.

Gen. Seymour is severely censured for not throwing out scouts and skirmishers as our troops advanced. As it was our troops were led into a trap.

Hamilton's artillery led the van, and suffered severely. The rebel sharpshooters picked off our horses, and the guns had to be abandoned. The 40th Mass., mounted infantry, have also suffered severely. In the retreat many of the wounded were left behind within the enemy's lines. Our troops were right in front of the Confederate batteries in a piece of woods before we were aware of their presence, and when their batteries opened a galling fire our men were driven back panic striken, and in disorder. The rebel force is not known, but is supposed to have been large.

One of the prisoners captured stated that troops had recently been sent down from Charleston, and that General Beauregard was in command.

The Movement on Dalton---Our Forces hold Tunnel Hill.

CINCINNATI, 27th. The *Gazette's* Tunnell Hill despatch of the 26th says:

On Thursday night our troops fell back to Tunnel Hill which place will be held. The reconnoissance was entirely successful, and developed the fact that the enemy is in force at Dalton.

Claiborne's division, which had been dispatched to reinforce Polk, was recalled and got back in time to participate in the fight. This was one important result accomplished.

Our entire loss was 300. The rebels suffered more severely.

Longstreet's Army Pushing for Virginia---Gen. Schofield in Pursuit.

KNOXVILLE, 26th. At the last accounts Longstreet was still retreating. His headquarters were at Greenville on Wednesday night. Our cavalry came upon his rear guard in the vicinity of Bean Station yesterday. A slight skirmish ensued, and the rebels gave way. Gen. Schofield is pursuing with his troops, but owing to the rapid retreat of the enemy, no engagement is expected this side of the Virginia line.

The Railroad bridge at Strawberry Plains and the track were injured beyond the possibility of present use.

Five officers and a number of men deserted when Longstreet fell back, and have taken the amnesty oath. They state that Longstreet was retreating to Richmond with his original troops, leaving Johnston and Buckner to protect the Virginia border.

Reported Check to Gen. Smith's Expedition.

MEMPHIS, 36th. Arrivals from Vicksburg confirm previous reports that Sherman occupied Selma, Ala.

The reports from Gen. Smith's cavalry expedition are not so good. Stragglers who arrived here today say that the rebel generals Forrest, Adams, Lee, and Rhoddy concentrated their forces against those of Gen. Smith, and forced him back with considerable loss.

The slow movement of Gen. Waring's division, consisting mainly of Pennsylvania and New Jersey regiments, delayed the expedition some eight days, giving the enemy time to concentrate their forces. It is reported that Gen. Smith is slowly falling back on Memphis, but the report is not generally credited, as but little dependence can be placed in the statements of the stragglers.

From North Carolina---Correspondence between Generals Peck and Pickett.

NEW YORK, 27th. Correspondence has passed between Generals Peck and Pickett in relation to the death of Col. Shaw, and subsequent execution by the rebels of a negro soldier.

Gen. Peck says the Government of the United States has wisely seen fit to enlist many thousands of negro soldiers to aid in putting down the rebellion, and has placed them on the same footing in all respects as her white troops. He encloses a copy of the President's order on the subject, that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed, &c., and adds, believing that this atrocity has been perpetrated without your knowledge, and that you will take prompt measures to disavow this violation of the usages of war, and to bring the offenders to justice, I shall refrain from executing a rebel soldier until I learn your action, in the premises.

General Pickett replies under date of Petersburg, Va., 16th, that "had we caught any negro who had killed either officer, soldier or citizen of the Confederate States we should have caused him to be immediately executed," and states that he has in his possession 450 officers and men of the United States army, and for every man Gen. Peck executes he will hang ten of them.

☞ *Jacques Pure Extract of Tobacco* for washing sheep, &c. This valuable article advertised in another column is worthy the attention of our stock raisers.

Foreign News.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Hecta from Liverpool Feb. 9th, Queenston 10th, arrived at New York on the 24th.

Great Britain.

The Judges of the Exchequer in Chambers, decided by a majority of one out of seven to dismiss the appeal in the Alexandria case, on the ground of want of jurisdiction. The case, therefore, will be carried to the House of Lords.

Earl Russell stated in the House of Lords that Mr. Adams thought it prudent to withhold Mr. Seward's offensive despatch, at which Lord Derby was so indignant, and it had never been presented.

Mr. Layard said America had made no demand, written or verbal, for the Alabama's doings.

The Danish and German War.

It is fully confirmed that the Danes retreated from Schleswig, evacuated Dennewark, and blew up the works of Missunde. The Germans followed them to Flensburg, whence they also retreated towards Dupel.

There had been several severe engagements and losses on both sides. The Germans secured great booty, a large number of guns and prisoners.

According to some authorities the Danish possession of Schleswig is probably ended, and the army will retreat to Jutland.

Other authorities assert that a formidable stand will be made at Duppee, where the Danes are supported by a fleet, and may assume a strong position.

Great excitement was caused at Copenhagen under the news or the retreat.

HAMBURG, Feb. 8. Official reports state that the Prussians are marching upon Duppel, and are said to have carried the intreuchments before Duppel, and thrown forward their main body to Appevrade, to cut off the Danish retreat into Jutland. The roads were blocked up by cannon, which the exhausted horses were unable to drag further. The Danish army is reported to be in a state of complete dissolution.

An engagement occurred on the 6th, near Idsteadt, in which the Austro-Prussian army was victorious.

In an engagement near "Oversee" and in the streets of Flemsburg there were many killed and wounded. One Austrian regiment lost seventeen officers and five hundred rank and file.

ONE DAY LATER.

The steamer Loudon from Liverpool 10th and Queenstown 11th, arrived at New York, Feb. 24th.

Progress of the Danish War.

Both Houses of the Regsraad had adopted resolutions exhorting the people to tranquility and and order, and pledging themselves to the energetic defense of the country.

The Austrian headquarters on the 9th were at Froemp, and the Prussian at Flensburg. The Germans have decided to raze Dannewerke.

It was rumored that the Prussians were attacking the Danes at Duppel and had lost 500. The result was unknown. The Danes in great numbers reached Alseu.

It is reported that Denmark has proposed a European Congress relative to Schleswig.

The London *Times* says the Danes lost everything in Schleswig, except honor.

The *Herald* contends that if Austria and Prussia repudiates the treaty of London, a general war can hardly be escaped.

ONE DAY LATER.

The steamship Hibernia from Liverpool 11th, and Londerry 12th, arrived at Portland Feb. 25th.

Great Britain.

In Parliament the Earl of Derby attacked the government policy in regard to the Alabama and Laird's rams, and insinuated that the latter were seized under American menaces. He moved for the production of the papers relative thereto.

Earl Russel defended the government, and declined to produce the papers pending legal inquiries.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times* asserts that, if necessary, where one slave is now fighting for Lincoln, ten slaves will be found fighting for the South.

Evacuation of Duppel by the Danes.

SCHLESWIG, Feb. 11. It is stated that the Danes have evacuated the works at Duppel, and embarked their stores and war material to Alsen Island.

The *Morning Post* says England has proposed an armistice preliminary to a conference. It is supported by France, Russia and Sweeden.

LONDON, Feb. 12th. The *Post* states that the basis of England's proposition for an armistice is the evacuation of Schleswig, except the Island of Alsen, by the Danes.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	$7 00 to 10 50	Clear Salt Pork,	12 00 to 14 00
Corn Meal,	1 35 to 1 40	Mutton,	6 to 8
Rye Meal,	1 45 to 1 50	Turkeys,	10 to 16
Wheat,	1 62 to 2 00	Chickens,	10 to 12
Rye,	1 40 to 1 50	Geese,	7 to 10
Corn,	1 30 to 1 35	Clover seed,	14 to 18
Barley,	90 to 1 00	Herdsgrass,	3 25 to 3 75
Beans,	2 25 to 2 75	Red Top,	1 00 to 1 20
Oats,	75 to 80	Hay,	20 00 to 22 00
Potatoes,	45 to 50	Lime,	1 10 to 1 25
Dried Apples,	7 to 9	Fleece Wool,	50 to 75
Cooking "	40 to 62	Pulled Wool,	60 to 75
Winter "	50 to 1 00	Sheep Skins,	1 75 to 2 00
Butter	23 to 25	Hides,	8½ to 9
Cheese	12 to 14	Calf Skins,	15 to 16
Eggs,	20 to 25	Lamb Skins,	1 50 to 2 25
Lard,	14 to 16	Wood, hard,	$5 50 8,50
Round Hog,	$9 00 to 10 00	Wood, soft,	$4 00 to $5,00

From the New England Farmer.

THE CATTLE MARKETS

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1864.

The following is the amount of stock reported at market:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Shotes.	Fat Hogs.	Veals.
This week,	1399	2309	20	—	—
Last week,	1002	4722	25	—	—
One year ago, Feb. 26,	1808	3564	125	100	—

PRICES.

BEEVES—First quality, $9,50@10,25 } Per 100 lbs. on the total
Second do. 8,50@9,25 } weight of hide, tallow and
Third do. 8.00@8,25 } dressed beef.
Extra, $10,50 @ 11,00.

Working Oxen—$80@175, or according to their value as beef.
Sheep—6½@7½c ⅌ lb. on live weight; extra fat, 8@9.
Milch Cows—$35, @50 Extra, $55@75. Ordinary, $20@30.
Swine—Stores, 7 @ 9c.
Hides—9½c@-. Calf Skins, 14c. Tallow, 8½@9c.
Pelts—$3 50@4 00.

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

	Cattle.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Sheep.
Maine,	89	—	Northern N. York.	34	135
New Hampshire,	204	595	Western States,	478	298
Vermont,	415	1147	Canada,	31	1717
Massachusetts,	165	1034	Total,	1002	4722

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

S. S. Brittun 19, D. G. Stevens 17, John Fall 16, C. Leavitt 15. J. Frost 14.

SHEEP. At market 3209, or 1513 less than last week, when the stock was more than 1000 less than the preceding week. The number from the West is only 377, a great falling off from the 2000 of week before last. The butchers claimed Tuesday morning that they still had many on hand, and were glad the trains were no more heavily loaded. Most of the sheep as well as the cattle are not as fat as they might be, nor as fat, probably as they would have been if corn could be bought at fifty cents per bushel.

STORE CATTLE FROM MAINE.

The delightful summer weather of to-day has brought in several farmers who are inquiring for working oxen, but who complain wofully of prices. In years past farmers in this section have generally bought cattle in good flesh. This year they find themselves competing not merely with the butchers of the lowest grades of beef, but with those who buy cattle ranked pretty high up on the sliding scale of the qualities.

John Fall sold workers at from $110 for 5-year-old, 6 ft. 5 in. oxen, to $165 for a pair of 6-year old, 6 ft. 11 in. oxen. Also, 4 good fat oxen, at 10c ⅌ lb. J Frost was offering his last pair of 6 ft. 8 or 10 in., for $138, for which he said $185 was offered in Maine when he was loading his cattle, but as the car was engaged and room for this pair, he thought he might as well try the market here. One cow and calf was sold for $40, and a springer for $28. Very few cows at market, and we hear of no great call at present.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, FEB. 27, 1864.

APPLES. Green ⅌ bbl $2.50 @ 3 50, Sliced, ⅌ lb 9½ @ 10½c Cored, 9½@10c, Uncored 3@3½.
BUTTER. Country ⅌ lb 28@30, Choice Table 30@33, Store 23@25.
BEANS. Marrow ⅌ bush $2 62@2 75, Pea $2 62@2 75, Blue Pod $2 50@ . 75.
CHEESE. Vermont ⅌ lb new 15@15½c, Country 14½@15
FISH. Cod large ⅌ qtl. $6 25@$6 75, cod small 5,00@5 50, Pollock $4 00 @ 4 25, Haddock none, Hake $3 00 @ 3 37½, Herring, shore, ⅌ bbl. $4 50@5 25, Scaled ⅌ box 35@40c, Mackerel, ⅌ bbl. $10 @ 15 for Bay, $5 @ 14 for Shore.
GRAIN. Rye $1 40@1 45, oats 73c@75c, South yellow corn 1.35, corn mixed 1 30@1 32, barley 1 00@1 10, shorts, per ton $35@36, fine feed $38@40.
HAY. Hay ⅌ net ton, pressed $22 00@23 00, hay, loose $22 00@23 00.
HIDES & SKINS. Western, 21@23, Slaughter Hides, 7½@9, Calf Skins, 16½@17, Sheep Pelts, dry, 1.50@2 50.
PRODUCE. Beef ⅌ quarter ⅌ lb. 7c@9c ; Eggs, 18@19 ; Potatoes ⅌ bbl., 1.87@2.00 ; Chickens, 14@15 ; Lamb, 6@8 ; Turkey, 15@17 ; Geese, 14@15.
SEEDS. Herds Grass, $3 12@3 37, Western Clover, 14@15, Red Top, $3 00@3 25.
WOOD. Hard, retail, $9@9 50, Soft, $5@5 50.
WOOL. Fleece 60@65, Pulled 72@82, Pelts $1 70@1 75.
—*Price Current.*

BOSTON MARKET...Feb. 27.

FLOUR—The market is steady and firm for Flour, and the sale have been at $6,50 @ $7.75 for Western superfine; $7,25 @ $7,50 for common extras; $7,75 @ $8,00 for medium do.; and $8,25 @ $11,00 for good and choice brands, including favorite St. Louis.
CORN—Western mixed, $1,33 ; Yellow, $1,30 ⅌ bushel.
OATS—Northern and Canada, 85 @ 86c ⅌ bushel.
RYE—$1 32 ⅌ bushel.
HAY—Sales of Eastern at $22 @ $23.
WOOL—Fleece and pulled Wool, 65 @ 75 ⅌ lb.

NEW YORK MARKET.....Feb. 29.

Flour—State and Western heavy and 5 cents lower—Super State 6,15 a 6 30 ; extra State $6,50 a 6,65; choice, 6,70 a 7,00; round hoop Ohio 7,15 a 7,25; choice 7,65 a 8,00; super. Western 6,20 a 6,40; extra, 6,70 a 6,75, Southern firmer—mixed to good 7,20 a 7,80 ; fancy and extra, 7,90 a 10,75. Canada 5 better—common extra, 6,60 a 6,85; extra good to choice 7,05 a 8,60

Wheat is quite and 1 a 2 cents better—Chicago spring 1,56 a 1,60; Milwaukie club 1,58 @ 1 61½ ; red winter western $1 66 @ $1,70; Canada club 1 10 @ $1 17.

Corn 1 a 2c better—mixed western $1,34 @ $1,38.

Special Notices.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE For the Hair.

A Stimulating Extract of Roots and Herbs, for the Growth and Beauty of the Hair.

It has stood the test of analysis and experience, and the "AMBOLINE" is a household necessity wherever it has been used.

It prevents hair from falling out or turning prematurely grey : causes it to grow on bald heads ; eradicates dandruff ; cures diseases of the scalp ; is a preventive for nervous headache ; and, as a dressing, imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It is specially adapted to promoting the growth and color of children's hair.

DR. CHILTON, after analysis, says, "It is very beneficial."

"I have never had anything which so perfectly answers the purpose of a Hair Dressing." WARREN WARD, 277 Canal Street, New York.

"After being bald for over seven years, your AMBOLINE has covered the entire scalp with new hair," JOHN SENIA, 35 King Street, N. Y.

MISS FANNY SEFTON, *the beautiful and talented Actress*, says: "I have used KENDALL'S AMBOLINE for my hair, and find it a very superior article. I have no hesitation in advising every lady who desires an elegant head of hair to use it."

MRS. GEO. T. MORGAN, of Brooklyn, says: "I have been using the AMBOLINE for about four weeks, and during that time my hair has lengthened two and a half inches.

Put up in boxes containing two bottles, one to be used at night as a restorative, the other for morning use as a dressing.

AGENTS IN BOSTON.
WEEKS & POTTER, 170 WASHINGTON ST.
GEO. C. GOODWIN, & CO., 39 HANOVER ST.
Price $1. For sale by all Druggists.
3m1 KENDALL & CO., 506 Broadway, N. Y.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest** materials, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely **beneficial** in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 1y7

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Rev. E. A. Wilson's Remedy for Consumption, Asthma Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections, together with a pamphlet giving the prescription and a short history of his case can be obtained of

H. H. HAY,
Druggist,
PORTLAND,
MAINE.

☞ Send for a pamphlet, free of charge 2m7

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE !!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE *is the best in the World.* The only harmless, true and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair, instantly to a *Glossy Black* or *Natural Brown*, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—81 BARCLAY STREET, N. Y.

Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair. 1y30

ONE WORD TO THE MISERABLES.

You that are covered with Sores, Ulcers, and skin eruptions, sufferers from Salt Rheum, Ring-worms, Pustules, Tetters, Blotches, and other marks of disfigurement that are repulsive to the sight and companionship of society ; you that have tried the many mixtures of Sarsaparilla, and which failed to cure you, if you want to be cured take RADWAY'S CLEANSING SYRUP, called Radway's Renovating Resolvent. We guarantee that from one to six bottles will cure you. Dr. Radway's theory is, that if six bottles of any advertised medicine does not furnish to the sick satisfactory evidence of cure, it is worthless.

For sale by Druggists. 1w

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD,

and similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief. 1m12

☞ If you are troubled with a Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Pain in the side, or any affection of the Throat or Lungs, go to your Apothecary, or nearest Grocery Store and get a Box of HOWE'S COUGH PILLS. They are safe, reliable and always do good. Excellent for Whooping Cough. Try them—everybody.
G. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, and H. H. HAY, Portland, General Agents. 3m11*

Married.

In Augusta, Feb. 24th, by M. Cunningham, Esq , Samuel Chute of Co. A, 21 Maine Cavalry, to Sarah Stone ; Feb. 27th, Charles F. Nichols of Baker's Cavalry, to Rosilla J. Churchill ; Nathaniel Eaton of Baker's Cavalry, to Augusta P. Cole, of Cornish ; March 1st, by Rev. Mr. Ingraham, Joseph T. Patterson to Addie Gannett.

In Pittsfield, Feb. 14th, by Rev. A. Walker, Timothy P. Humphrey, to Anne M. Walker.

In Winthrop, Feb. 26th, by B. Sylvester, William H. Howe of Wayne, to Eunice F. Wing.

In Winthrop, Feb. 27th, by Rev. G. Bailey, of Gardiner, Nathaniel B. Buxton of Fayette, to Anna A. Fillebrown.

In Mt. Vernon, Feb. 25th, by Rev. S. Powers, John P. Carson, Lieutenant Co L, 1st Me. Cavalry, to Rosa A. Blunt.

In Palermo, Feb. 24th, by A. B. Longfellow, Joseph Allott of Pittston to Sarah Rust.

In Bath, George A. Spinney to Harriet F. Lombard, both of Phipsburg.

In Phipsburg, Capt. James B. Percy to Charlotte A Morrison.

In Lewiston, Albert H Given to Augusta P. Cole, of Windsor.

Died.

In Augusta, Feb. 28th, Mrs. Emma J. Stevens, daughter of M. M. Stone, aged 31 years

In Belfast, Joseph Trafton, aged about 80 years.

In Weld, Feb 12th, David Barrett, formerly of Stoddard, N. H., aged 81 years and 6 months. [New Hampshire papers please copy]

In Unity, Feb. 22d, John W. Conner, aged 43 years.

In Sherman, Feb. 5th, Seth Sawtelle, aged 59 years.

At Kelly's Ford, Va., Dec. 12th, Isaac Holbrook, member of Co. G, 16th Maine Regt., aged 28 years and 3 months. [Bangor papers please copy.]

In Vassalboro', Feb. 17th, of consumption, Mrs. Ellen M., wife of John B. Hall, aged 31 years 1 month.

At Fremont Plantation, Aroostook County, Feb. 24th, Helen M. B., wife of Charles E. Holt, aged 29 years 10 months.

In Auburn, Mrs. Augusta A. Butler, aged 27 years.

In Paris, Warren B. Kenney, aged 21 years 5 months.

In Bangor, Nathaniel Collamore, Esq., aged 76 years 7 mos.

In Beddington, Mrs. Margaret Schoppe, aged 38 years.

In Garland, Mrs. Roxanna Osgood, of Exeter, aged 82 years.

THE TRAINING AND MANAGEMENT OF HORSES.

MR. D. MAGNER,

will give instruction in the care and management of horses at the times and places mentioned below:

DIXFIELD, Friday, March 4th, 1863.
CANTON, Saturday, March 5th.
BRITTUN'S MILLS, Monday, March 7th.
LIVERMORE FALLS, Tuesday, March 8th.
WILTON, Wednesday, March 9th.
FARMINGTON, Thursday, March 10th.
PHILLIPS, Saturday, March 12th.
NEW PORTLAND, Tuesday, March 15th.
ANSON, Wednesday, March 16th.
SOLON, Thursday, March 17th.
SKOWHEGAN, Friday, March 18th.

A Free Lecture will also be given on the subject at each of the above places on the evening previous. 12

MAMMOTH FARM FOR SALE.

The celebrated dairy farm, known as the Amasa Stetson farm for the last twenty-five years, located in the town of Stetson, 17½ miles from Bangor, (one of the best markets in New England.) Said farm contains 760 acres, about 600 under improvement—300 acres in fields and 300 in pastures Said farm is in a high state of cultivation—all the hay and most of the other produce having always been consumed upon it ; also a large amount of muck has been used, of which there is an inexhaustible bed, easy to be obtained, within one hundred and fifty rods of the barns. It is well wooded and has timber enough for the use of the farm—extra well watered with brooks, springs and wells—also water brought from a never-failing spring into the house and barn yards by acqueduct. Well fenced. All the buildings needed on such a farm, in good condition. House 36 feet by 28, L 30 by 22, cellar 8½ feet deep under the whole. Also four barns: No. 1, 50 by 42 ; No. 2, 60 by 40 ; No. 3, 100 by 44 ; No. 4, 40 by 40 and a sheep barn 56 by 28 ; dairy-house erected on the bank near the house with a cellar in the bank, (the butter being churned by water power) and all other buildings needed, and quite a good orchard. Good meeting and school privileges. A good saw mill and grist mill in the village one mile from the farm. The soil good and productive. I think it produces more than any farm in Maine. I wintered last year 100 head of neat stock, 7 horses, and 400 sheep, and had fodder enough. This year my stock is 50 head of neat stock, 5 horses, and 550 sheep, and could have wintered 25 head more neat stock.

I will sell the farm alone, or with all the stock, horses, carriages, carts, tools, hay, produce, &c , at a great bargain, on easy terms. It is a rare chance for a business man, who would like to be a farmer. A profitable business can be done. My only reason for desiring to sell is poor health, which has troubled me much the past year. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises. M. E. RICE.
Stetson, Feb. 22, 1864. 2m12

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber being in feeble health, is desirous of selling his farm, farming tools and stock. His farm contains one hundred and sixty acres, and is situated in Solon on a good road about a mile and a half from the village. It is well watered, fenced has plenty of wood, and cuts about one hundred tons of hay yearly. There are about fifty acres of interval in a high state of cultivation. The buildings have all been built within twenty years and are in good repair. There are two barns, one 60 feet by 44, nearly new and well finished ; the other is 40 feet by 22. The house is 36 feet by 27, with an L, wood-shed, and hog-house. Good water convenient for house and barn. Cellar under the whole house, stoned with granite.

It is one of the best farms in the county, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Notes for a part secured by mortgage will be preferred. For further information apply to W. M. E. BROWN of Skowhegan, or to the subscriber on the premises.
MATHEW N. SANBURN.
Solon, Feb. 22, 1864. 3w12

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber, on account of ill health, will sell his farm in Readfield at a good bargain. Said farm contains one hundred acres with two good orchards and buildings in good repair, suitable for the farm. Also one hundred acres near by will be sold with the farm if wished. The farm is pleasantly located on the west side of the pond, between the villages of Readfield and Winthrop. Said farm is well adapted to stock raising and keeping sheep. The hay, stock and farming tools will be sold with the farm if wanted. If the farm is sold before March 20th, possession will be given the present spring. Terms easy.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises. H. J. GRAVES.
Readfield, March 1, 1864. 3w12

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE.

The SPRING TERM will commence March 14th. The Normal Class will be organized the second week of the term. Send for a Circular.
3w12 H. P. TORSEY, President.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

ANNUAL TAXES FOR 1864.

The attention of tax-payers is hereby called to the provisions of the United States Excise Law relative to the assessment of annual taxes.

By the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, it is made the duty of all persons, partnerships, firm, associations, or corporations, made liable to any annual duty, license, or tax, ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST MONDAY OF MAY IN EACH YEAR to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the District where located of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special tax and the business or occupation liable to pay any license.

Every person who shall fail to make such return by the day specified will be liable to be assessed by the Assessor according to the best information which he can obtain ; and in such case the Assessor is required to add fifty per centum to the amount of the items of such list.

Every person who shall deliver to an Assessor any false or fraudulent list or statement, with intent to evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars ; and in such case the list will be made out by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.

Payment of the annual taxes, except those for licenses, will not be demanded until the thirtieth day of June.

The appropriate blanks on which to make return, and all necessary information, will be furnished by the Assistant Assessor for the Division in which the tax payer resides, to whom the returns should be delivered on or before the FIRST MONDAY OF MAY next. GEORGE W. WILCOX,
U. S. Assessor for 3d Dist. of Maine.
Gardiner, March 3, 1864. 3w12

TO the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE PETITION OF ISAAC FAIRFIELD, Administrator on the estate of Otis Fairfield, late of Vassalborough, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased, is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars. The said Administrator therefore requests that he may be empowered, agreeably to law, to sell at public or private sale, and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower, if necessary, as may be required to satisfy said debts and demands, with incidental charges. ISAAC FAIRFIELD.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at AUGUSTA, on the fourth Monday of February, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

ATTEST: J. BURTON, *Register.*
A true copy of the petition and order thereon.
ATTEST: J. BURTON, *Register.* 12*

TO the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE PETITION OF ARTEMAS LIBBEY, Administrator on the estate of George Williams, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of four thousand dollars ;—that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Augusta, and described as follows: The right to redeem the following described property, viz:—One undivided half of the Vose wharf ; A lot of land on Water street north of the Railroad bridge ; the Fowler house and lot on State street, and one undivided third part of the Church Williams homestead on Pleasant street. And the said Administrator requests that he may be empowered agreeably to law, to sell at public or private sale, and convey all the above described real estate, pursuant to the provisions of law.
ARTEMAS LIBBEY.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court at AUGUSTA, on the fourth Monday of February, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

ATTEST: J. BURTON, *Register.*
A true copy of the petition and order thereon.
ATTEST: J. BURTON, *Register.* 12*

TO the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE PETITION OF KNOWLTON PENNEY, Administrator, on the estate of Lewis Clark, late of Vienna, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased, is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate ; that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Vienna, in said County, and described as follows:—The homestead farm of the deceased, with the buildings thereon, containing about 140 acres. That a part of said real estate cannot be sold without injury to the remainder ; and the said Administrator requests that he may be empowered, agreeably to law, to sell at public or private sale, and convey all the above described real estate, together with the reversion of the widow's dower therein, pursuant to the provisions of law.
KNOWLTON PENNEY.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at AUGUSTA, on the fourth Monday of February, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing a copy thereof, and this order, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

ATTEST: J. BURTON, *Register.*
A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.
ATTEST: J. BURTON, *Register.* 43*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1864.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of JONATHAN ESTES, late of China, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate :

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.*
True copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 12*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1864.*

MARTHA CLARK, widow of Lewis Clark, late of Vienna, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased :

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A TRUE COPY—Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 12*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1864*

JOHN JEWETT, Administrator on the estate of Abner Coombs, senior late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance :

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of March next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 12*

KENNEBEC COUNTY..*At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1864.*

JOSEPH R. NELSON, Administrator on the Estate of Anson Stanley, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance :

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said County, on the fourth Monday of March next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A TRUE COPY—Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 12*

KENNEBEC COUNTY..*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1864.*

REUEL S. PAGE, Executor of the last will and testament of Moses Page, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance :

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of March next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 6*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1864.*

BETSEY WARD, Executrix of the last will and testament of Joshua Ward, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented her account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance :

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of March next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 12*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1864.*

HIRAM J. GRAVES, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob S. Graves, late of Readfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance :

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of March next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest J. BURTON, *Register.* 12*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of

CHARLES A. KITCHEN, late of CHINA,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs :—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement ; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
February 22, 1864. 12* CYRENIUS K EVANS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of

JESSE DUTTON, late of VASSALBOROUGH,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs :—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement ; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
February 8, 1864. 12* CHARLES B. CATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix, on the estate of

ALEXANDER H. DAY, late of MONMOUTH,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs :—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement ; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
February 22, 1864. 12* NANCY DAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

MOSES PAGE, late of BELGRADE,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs : All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement ; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
December 14, 1863. 12* REUEL S. PAGE.

BOSTON STOCK FLUCTUATIONS,

January 1, 1863, to January 1, 1864,
Being a complete condensed history of
The Stock Movements for the Year,
comprising the unparalleled fluctuations in
Bank, Manufacturing, and Railroad Stocks,
with Semi-annual Dividends.
ALSO, MINING SHARES,
now forming so prominent a part of the Stock operations of the day. The whole in convenient form for reference.
Price 15 cents. For sale by J. G. MARTIN,
3w12 Stock Broker. Boston.

THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY

TO PROCURE

VALUABLE JEWELRY.

GEORGE DEMERIT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

100,000 Watches, Chains, &c., &c.

WORTH $500,000!

TO BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH, WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE,

And not to be paid until you know what you will receive!

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES,

All to be Sold for One Dollar Each!

100	Gold Hunting Cased Watches,	$100,00 each
100	Gold Watches,	60,00 each
200	Ladies' Watches,	35,00 each
500	Silver Watches,	$15,00 to 25,00 each
600	Gold Neck and Vest Chains,	12,00 to 15,00 each
1,000	Chatelaine and Guard Chains,	5,00 to 15,00 each
3,000	Vest and Neck Chains,	4,00 to 12,00 each
4,000	Solitaire Jet and Gold Brooches,	4,00 to 8,00 each
4,000	Coral, Lava, Garnet, &c., Brooches,	3 00 to 8,00 each
7,000	Gold, Jet, Opal, &c., Ear Drops,	3,00 to 8,00 each
5,000	Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins,	3,00 to 8,00 each
6,000	Oval Band Bracelets,	3,00 to 8,00 each
2,000	Chased "	5.00 to 10.00 each
3,500	California Diamond Pins and Rings,	2,50 to 8,00 each
2,000	Gold Watch Keys,	2,00 to 6,00 each
5,000	Solitaire Sleeve Buttons and Studs,	2,00 to 8 00 each
3,000	Gold Thimbles,	4.00 to 6,00 each
5,000	Miniature Lockets,	2,00 to 7,00 each
1,000	" "	4,00 to 6,00 each
2,500	Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c ,	2,00 to 6,00 each
3,000	Fob and Ribbon Slides,	2,00 to 5,00 each
5,000	Chased Gold Rings,	2,00 to 5,00 each
4,000	Stone Set "	2,00 to 6,00 each
6,500	Setts Ladies' Jewelry—Jet and Gold,	5.00 to 15,00 each
6,000	" " varied styles,	3,00 to 15,00 each
8,000	Gold Pens, Silver Case and Pencil,	4,00 to 8,00 each
4,000	Gold Pens, Gold " "	6,00 to 10,00 each
6,000	Gold Pens, Gold-mounted Holder,	2,00 to 6,00 each

All the goods in the above List will be sold, without reservation, **for one Dollar each.** Certificates of all the various articles are placed in similar envelopes, sealed, and thoroughly mixed. These envelopes will be sent by mail, or delivered at our office, without regard to choice. On receiving a Certificate you will see what article it represents, and it is optional with you to send one dollar and receive the article named, or any other in the List of same value.

In all transactions by mail we shall charge for forwarding the Certificates, paying postage, and doing the business—25 cents each. Five certificates will be sent for $1 ; Eleven for $2 ; Thirty for $5 ; Sixty-five for $10 and One Hundred for $15.

By this mode we give selections from a varied Stock of Fine Goods, of the best make and latest styles, and of intrinsic worth, at a nominal price, while all have a chance of securing articles of the very highest value.

Any person, obtaining a Certificate, to be had at our office, or sent by mail to any address for 25 cents, will know what they may have for one dollar.

Where Goods are sent by mail, we charge 15 [illegible] each for package, wrapping and postage.

We sell none of the lower grades of Jewelry. There is no hazard or risk. No article is paid for until you know what you will receive. On receipt of a Certificate you see what article it represents, and it is of course at your option to take it, or any other article of the same value, or not. We guarantee entire satisfaction in every instance. One trial will prove that this sale gives the purchaser greater advantages than any other ever made. ☞ SECURE A CERTIFICATE.

☞ The Certificates must, in *all* cases where a dollar is inclosed for the payment of an article, be returned with and accompany the money.

Any person receiving a Certificate for an article which they may not desire, can exchange for any other article of the same value.

CORRESPONDENTS

May rely upon a quick and prompt answer to their orders. Our business is conducted upon liberal, honest, straightforward principles, and we guarantee satisfaction in all cases. Our patrons may always depend upon having their orders faithfully and punctually supplied. No case will any correspondent be neglected.

REASONS WHY

We should supply your wants :—Our facilities are unsurpassed, our work of unrivalled excellence. Our promises punctually observed. Our central location brings us near the most remote points Our goods are new from the manufacturers, and of the latest and most desirable styles. The goods *must* be sold, and the terms are unequalled. All articles ordered will be forwarded by return mail.

SENDING BY MAIL.

It is very seldom we have a letter miscarry, however distant the office from which it may be remitted. If enclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, and registered, money may be sent at our risk. Address,
GEO. DEMERIT & CO..
3w12 303 Broadway, New York.

A THOROUGH-BRED JERSEY.

Having secured the services of the Jersey Bull

ROBIN HOOD

For the season of 1864, he will be kept at my stable at Foxcroft Village.

This bull is from a milking family which has proved to be equal to the best of this celebrated breed in this or any other country. This rare opportunity to improve the milch cows in Piscataquis, by an infusion of the best blood for that purpose, should not be neglected.

ROBIN HOOD shows the following clean pedigree: Born June 15th, 1862, out of *Pansy Victoria* by *Cream Bob*, she out of Dr. Holmes' cow *Pansy 3d* by *Butter Boy*, and she out of Samuel Henshaw's imported Jersey cow *Pansy 2d*, by Henshaw's imported Jersey bull *Sailor*. *Cream Bob* out of Dr. Holmes' imported Jersey cow *Butter Cup* by *Young Duke*, and she out of Thayer's imported cow by a bull on the island of Alderney. *Young Duke* by Grant's *Old Duke*, and he out of one of Henshaw's imported cows by one of his imported Jersey bulls.

Terms of service, by the season, one dollar.
CALVIN CHAMBERLAIN.
Foxcroft, Feb. 7, 1864 9tf

PIGS FOR SALE.

The subscriber will have for sale in the months of March and April, full blooded and half blooded

PRINCE ALBERT PIGS,

From the original imported stock.

The half bloods will be a cross of full blooded Prince Albert and full blooded Chester. This cross will produce an excellent breed, as experiments have proved. Two pigs killed by Mr. Pelham Harding of Gardiner, last fall, 8½ months old, dressed over eight hundred pounds. Mr. Samuel Amee had one, seven months old, which weighed 340 pounds ; and many others could be mentioned as large.

It is generally admitted by those breeding and raising full blooded Chesters, that they are too large and coarse, and must be crossed with something finer ; they are an excellent and thrifty growing hog, but need refining down, and there is no hog so well calculated to produce the proper equalization of bone and flesh, as the Prince Alberts—they being small bone, the shortest and smallest head of any hog known, skin about the thickness of brown paper and very fine grained flesh, being a small, heavy hog.

All those wishing to improve their swine, would do well to order, as I can send either sex. All letters addressed to me concerning them, will be answered with dispatch.
8w11 L. G. HURLBURT, Gardiner, Me.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

USE SHAW'S HORSE POWDERS

And your Horse can be cured of that Cough, Cold or the Heaves.

This article has an extensive sale in the eastern part of the State, where its virtues are well known, and is rapidly taking the place of all other Horse powders. Numerous testimonials can be furnished in regard to its good qualities, and the cures it has produced.

Manufactured only by J. S. INGRAHAM, Druggist, Bangor, Maine.
CHARLES F. POTTER, General Agent for Augusta and vicinity. 6m9

PURE BLOOD DEVONS

FOR SALE BY

JOHN F. ANDERSON,

MAPLEWOOD FARM,

South Windham. 23

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S REPORT

Is published entire in numbers 26 and 27—for February 20th and 27th—of the

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The Report is re-printed from the official copy, presented to Congress, in a form convenient for publication, and accompanied by a full index. The two numbers, containing the supplement with the Report, are for sale by all newsdealers, or sent prepaid, on receipt of the price (*forty cents*) by
W. C. CHURCH, Proprietor,
3w11 192 Broadway, New York.

TRUE & MANLEY,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Corner Bridge and Water Sts.,

AUGUSTA, MAINE.

H. W. TRUE, J. H. MANLEY.

☞ Particular attention paid to the Collection of Demands. 11

REMOVAL.

DR. M. C. BURGESS, Dentist,

Has removed to his new rooms in the new block,

Corner Bridge and Water Streets,

AUGUSTA, MAINE.

The various Dental operations performed in a thorough manner.

Those interested please notice that he has secured a license to manufacture VULCANITE PLATE AND GUMS. 11

FREEMANS BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Freemans Bank will be held at their Banking rooms on MONDAY, the 21st day of March, next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of acting upon the surrender of the Charter of said Bank under the provision of an Act of the Legislature approved March 26th, 1863, and of transacting any other business that may properly come before them.
Per order of the Directors. DANIEL PIKE, Cashier.
Augusta, Feb. 15, 1864. 16

NOTE LOST.

A PROMISSORY NOTE for $100 on demand, running from Albert Caswell to John Bachelder, has been lost. Payment on the same has been stopped. Whoever has found the same will be suitably rewarded on returning it to the subscriber.
JOHN BACHELDER.
Belgrade, Feb. 16, 1864. 3t*10

FERTILIZERS.

1850 barrels Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime.
100 barrels Lloyd's do do
950 barrels Lodi Poudrette.
150 barrels Littlefield's Poudrette.
For sale at manufacturer's prices by
KENDALL & WHITNEY.
Portland, Feb 8, 1864. 3m9

FREEDOM NOTICE.

This is to certify that I, Russell Norton, have given to my son BENJAMIN S. NORTON, the remainder of his time during his minority, claiming none of his earnings and paying no debts of his contracting after this date. RUSSELL NORTON.
Attest: R. K. STUART.
Readfield, Feb. 15, 1864. 3w11*

NOTICE.

The subscriber lost while returning home on Friday evening, the 12th inst., between Mr. Ira Hatch's and Isaiah Hawes, one FITCH VICTORINE. Any one finding and returning the same to the subscriber, or leaving it at this office, will be suitably rewarded. MRS. SARAH HAWES.
Vassalboro', Feb. 20, 1864. 3w11

FEMALE STRENGTHENING CORDIAL.

This Medicine is of long tried efficacy for correcting all disorders incidental to the feminine sex. That the afflicted may feel assured that this Cordial is truly valuable and worthy their confidence,—not one of those secret compounds purposed to destroy healthy action, I add a few testimonials from physicians whom all, favoring the Eclectic and Reformed Practice of Medicine, respect.

DR. WILLARD C. GEORGE, formerly Professor in the Worcester Medical College, and President of the Eclectic Medical Society, Mass., speaks of it in the following terms:

"I have used the *Female Strengthening Cordial* similar to that prepared by Dr. GEO. W. SWETT, 106 Hanover Street, and I regard it as one of the best Medicines for Female Complaints that can be found."

DR. J. KING, Author of "Woman: Her Diseases and their Treatment," says:

"This Medicine appears to exert a specific influence on the Uterus. It is a valuable agent in all derangements of the Female Reproductive Organs."

DR. E. SMITH, President of the New York Association of Botanic Physicians, says:

"No Female, if in delicate health, should omit the timely use of this valuable Cordial. I owe much of my success in midwifery to the use of this medicine."

MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

The following from Dr. FAY is well worthy your notice:

"As a general remedy for Female Complaints this 'Cordial' is a very valuable one, but by the Profession it is esteemed more highly for its good results during Confinement in relieving the great suffering attendant upon childbirth. I acknowledge with Dr. Smith that much of my success in midwifery is due to the use of this medicine. It strengthens both mother and child. In such cases I follow the directions of Prof. King, by allowing my patients to use it a few weeks previous to confinement, as by the energy it imparts to the uterine nervous system the labor will be very much facilitated, and removes the cramps which many females are liable to. No woman, if she knew the great value of this Strengthening Cordial would fail to use it."

I have received numerous testimonials from different parts of the country where used. Knowing the good it is capable of doing, I will warrant every bottle of my "Cordial" to be satisfactory in its results.

The following symptoms indicate those affections in which the *Female Strengthening Cordial* has proved invaluable:

Indisposition to Exertion, Wakefulness, Uneasiness, Depression of Spirits, Trembling, Loss of Power, Pain in the Back, Alternate Chills, and Flushing of Heart, Dragging Sensation at the Lower Part of the Body, Headache, Languor, Aching Along the Thighs, Intolerance of Light and Sound, Pale Countenance, Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels, Difficult Breathing, Hysteria, &c.

It is a specific remedy in all Uterine Diseases, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Irregularity, Painfulness, Profuse or Suppression of Customary Discharges, Leucorrhœa Whites, Scirrhus or Ulcerated state of the Uterus, Sterility, &c.

No better Tonic can possibly be put up than this, and none less likely to do harm, as it is composed wholly of vegetable agents, and such as we have known to be valuable, and have used for many years.

PRICE, Seventy-Five Cents Per Bottle.

Sold by Druggists generally ; also, sent to any address free, on receipt of price.

Be sure and get that prepared at the
New England Botanic Depot,
106 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON.
6m11 GEO. W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor.

P. $100 B.

BOUNTIES obtained for Soldiers who have served 2 years, or been wounded in battle. Bounties and Back Pay obtained for Widows or Heirs of deceased soldiers. Pensions renewed for Invalid Soldiers or Seamen. Pensions for Widows, Mothers, minor children or orphan sisters of deceased Soldiers or Seamen. Prize money collected for Seamen or their heirs. Bills for Board and Transportation of Recruits or Drafted men promptly collected. Approved Claims cashed. Advice free. Charges uniform and at the lowest rates. Application should be made in person or by letter

References. HON SAMUEL CONY ; JOHN L. HODSDON, Adj't General of Maine.

J. H. MANLEY,
U. S. War Claim Agent,
9 New Block, Corner of Bridge & Water sts.
Augusta, Maine.

UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENT.

GEORGE F. NORTH.

No. 4. North's Block, Augusta,

Procures Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions and Prize Money for Soldiers and Seamen, or their widows, children or heirs ; also Invalid Pensions. All other claims against the United States and State promptly attended to.

REFERENCES:—Hon. W. T. Johnson, Mayor of Augusta, Hon. Joseph Eaton, Winslow, Benjamin Davis, Esq , Augusta. 8tf

PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION FOR NEW ENGLAND.

INCORPORATED 1863.

This Association continues to adjust and collect War Claims of all kinds on the lowest terms. Advice given gratis.

Application in person or by letter should be made to the Secretary, U. TRACY HOWE,
No. 11 Railroad Exchange, Court Square, Boston, Mass
Boston, Sept 10, 1863. 1y40

VASSALBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, March 8th, and continue eleven weeks, under the charge of

H. H. LAMBERT, of Waterville College, aided by competent Assistants.

No pains spared to make the School profitable. Good boarding places obtained near the Academy.
3w10 MOSES G. ROLLINS, Sec'y.

LASELL SEMINARY.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institution begins on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18TH. This School offers to young ladies the healthiest location in the country, and a reputation for mental culture second to none in New England.

For Catalogues, &c, apply to
G. W. BRIGGS, *Principal.*
Auburndale, Mass., Jan. 20, 1864. 6w7

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!

THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, with an experience of 24 years, again offer for sale a uniform article of Poudrette at low prices.

The experience of thousands of customers attest to the fact that it is the cheapest and the very best manure in market, and particularly adapted for TOBACCO, CORN, POTATOES, AND GARDEN TRUCK.

The Company manufacture also BONE TA-FEU (a substitute for Guano,) from bone, night soil and Guano, ground fine. Price $45 per ton.

A pamphlet containing directions for use, prices, &c., may be had free by addressing a letter to the

LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
66 Cortlandt Street, New York.
JOHN McARTHUR, Agent for the Company, Augusta, Me.
3m10

A DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE.

THE Farm now occupied by the subscriber, containing 20 acres, more or less, lying on the west side Kennebec River, in Augusta, nearly opposite Insane Hospital and in full view of same, within five minutes' walk of State House, is now offered for sale. Said farm is under a high state of cultivation, having cut the past year over 30 tons hay. The buildings are good and convenient—good house and wood shed, new stable, 30 by 40, good barn, with slaughter house attached, which furnishes an abundant supply of dressing. With a small expense, said farm could be made one of the handsomest places on Kennebec River. Nevertheless I am going to sell. Possession given immediately, if desired. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
A. G. LONGFELLOW.
Augusta, June 8, 1863. 26tf

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm in West New Vineyard, commonly called "East Strong," Franklin Co., near the Post Office, Church and School-house ; five miles from depot in Farmington. It contains 135 acres—40 mowing and tillage, cuts 40 tons hay, 45 pasture, 50 wood, a good orchard of 200 trees ; also a sugar orchard of several hundred trees. A one story house with addition, containing a well of excellent water, and a wood-shed. Two good barns one of which has a well of never-failing water, and one other building for apple drying, &c. For further particulars enquire of REV. E. H. W. SMITH, Augusta, REV. D. B. RANDALL, Lewiston, DRS. BLAKE and RUSSELL, and REV. WILLIAM WYMAN, Farmington, or the subscriber on the premises. WILLIAM TRAFTON.
East Strong, Jan. 22, 1864. 3m7

FARM FOR SALE IN WAYNE.

The subscriber will sell his farm in Wayne at a bargain. Said farm consists of 60 acres, well divided into tillage, pasturage and woodland ; also contains a good orchard of grafted fruit. The buildings are in good repair, consisting of dwelling house, barn and ample outbuildings. The farm is easily worked and is situated within a mile of Wayne village, and presents an excellent opportunity to a person wishing to locate in a good neighborhood. For particulars in regard to terms, &c., apply at the Post Office. A. SAWYER.
Wayne, Feb. 22d, 1864. 3w11*

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of William Bragg, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, do appoint MONDAY, the twenty-first day of March next, and MONDAY, the twenty-eighth day of said month, at one o'clock in the afternoon on each day, at the office of John Mowers, Esq., at East Vassalborough, the time and place to receive said claims. All persons holding demands against said estate are requested to present the same at the time and place aforesaid.
JOSEPH BOWMAN,
WILLIAM H. CATES.
Vassalborough, Feb. 19, 1864. 3w11

FERTILIZERS, &c.

Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime, Rhodes' Standard Manure, American and Peruvian Guano, Fish Guano, Poudrette, Bone Manure, &c., together with a large assortment of Grass Seeds, for sale by JOHN McARTHUR,
10tf No. 1 Market Square.

GEN. KNOX

Will stand the coming Spring and Summer as formerly at the farm of THOS. S. LANG, North Vassalboro'.

TERMS:—Fifty dollars for Season Service. NO WARRANT. Season to commence May 1st ending Sept. 1st.
tf1 THOS. S. LANG.

CHAS. F. POTTER,

UNITED STATES AGENT

For the payment of

GOVERNMENT PENSIONS IN MAINE.

OFFICE, WATER STREET AUGUSTA.

BLACKSMITHS' COAL.

The subscriber has on hand and for sale at his shop, East side the River, 500 BUSHELS BLACKSMITHS' COAL.
6w7* J. W. DANA.

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL,

A superior embrocation for Rheumatism, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Lame Back, Piles, Sore Nipples, &c., for sale by
17 EBEN FULLER.

BUTTER WANTED.

Cash and the highest price paid for Butter, by
JOHN McARTHUR, No. 1 Market Square.
Augusta, Feb. 19, 1864. 3m11

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

MY DARLING'S SHOES.

INSCRIBED TO THOSE WHO WILL UNDERSTAND IT.

d bless the little feet that can never go astray,
r the little shoes are empty in my closet laid away!
metimes I take one in my hand forgetting till I see
is a little half-worn shoe, not half large enough for me;
nd all at once I feel a sense of bitter loss and pain,
 sharp as when two years ago it cut my heart in twain.

little feet that wearied not, I wait for them no more,
r I am drifting on the tide, but *they* have reached the shore,
nd while the blinding teardrops wet these little shoes so old,
ry to think my darling's feet are treading streets of gold,
nd so I lay them down again, but always turn to say—
d bless the little feet that *now so surely* cannot stray.

nd while I thus am standing, I almost seem to see
e little form beside me, just as it used to be!
e little face uplifted with its sweet and tender eyes!
me! I might have known that look was born of Paradise.
each my arms out fondly, but they clasp the empty air!
ere's nothing of my darling but the shoes she used to wear.

 the bitterness of parting cannot be done away
ll I meet my darling where his feet can never stray,
hen I no more am drifted upon the surging tide,
ut with him safely landed upon the river's side;
 patient heart! while waiting to see the shining way,
r the little feet in the golden street can *never go astray!*

H——.

H——d, Feb. 13, 1864.

Our Story-Teller.

HE CASTLE OF MOUNT ORGUEIL.

Built on the summit of a rock on the east coast f Jersey, the Castle of Mount Orgueil not only ives a beautiful view of the scenery of the island, ut also commands an extensive sea-view, reach- ng on a clear day as far as the French coast. ooking in the latter direction, the spectator, at r near low water, sees innumerable rocky islets cattered on every side. Many of these are cov- red at ordinary tides, and most of them at the eriods when the tides are highest, which on this oast reach the altitude of forty feet. By the gns which are placed on some of these rocks the sherman is able to run his boat ashore without sk of bringing it in contact with the sharp gran- e points concealed within a few inches of the urface; but though the fisherman, who has been ccustomed to the port from boyhood, may do his, any other man attempting it would surely e wrecked, and in that case his chances of es- ape from death would be small indeed. Strange- as the name of this castle may sound in Eng- sh ears, it is associated with events among the ost interesting in their national history. Held turn by Frenchmen, Englishmen, and natives f the island, all of whom have been besiegers nd besieged, there can hardly be a square yard f the rock on which it stands from which a soul as not departed to give an account of its deeds. ometimes it has been a place of refuge, at other mes a prison. It was the former to the young an Charles Stuart, the latter to the unfortunate rynne, the uncompromising enemy of his house, hose miserable cell is still to be seen. In fact, e castle is still in excellent preservation, and ttle injured by the events of the past; and so light is the influence which time can exercise on e granite blocks of which it is built, that it may ontinue to occupy its present position for ages to ome.

During the time that King Charles was in Jer- ey, several attempts were made to carry him off y private adventurers, who knew that wealth, not honors, would be accorded to the man who hould be fortunate enough to place him in the ands of Cromwell. Among those whose ambi- ion or thirst for gold, or some other motive, rompted them to ponder on a method of effect- ng his capture, was a young man who was af- erward spoken of by the natives of Jersey as the ipsy, or Captain Whitehead. That he was not eally a gipsy, however, was evident from his ap- earance. Though swarthy as one of that race, e had not their dark hair or eyes, but, on the ontrary, was a fair-haired man with blue eyes. He was rather short and strongly built, wore his air and beard cut close; and his aspect altogether s said to have excited the suspicion that he was f a very superior class to the gipsies with whom e associated. By some he was said to have oined these wanderers out of love for a girl of he gang, others said he had been a soldier among he Royalists, and he had been bribed by the Par- amentarians to try to capture the fugitive prince; nd many other rumors were current in the island oncerning him. Probably most of these rumors ere only originated after the occurrence about o be related; but one thing is pretty certain, hat he was a man of great determination, and hether actuated solely by hatred of Charles, or y this feeling and ambition combined, that he as no stranger to him.

The tide was dashing fiercely against a rugged ass of granite, beating itself into a heap of oam, or flying into the air in large drops, which parkled like diamonds where the misty vapor hich rose with them was thin enough to allow he white rays of the morning sun to shine upon hem. On this rock was seated two gipsies, one f whom, with outstretched arm, was trying to ndicate the exact position of a boat to Captain Whitehead, who was standing a little above hem, his hand held above his eyes to shield hem from the sun.

"Ay," said the captain, "I can see it plainly nough. Turner must be a fool to keep on flash- ng the glass in that way. Does he think there re no eyes in the castle yonder sharp enough to ee that the reflection is not from the water? Here, Catty, bring me your looking-glass! Be uick, or that owlish lover of yours will have the Philistines upon him."

The young woman he called to was lying beside fire which was burning on the shore a few yards ehind him. She jumped up instantly, ran into he tent, and returned with a small round looking- lass, which she handed to the captain, who im- mediately directed it toward the sun, and sent a tream of intense light across the sea in the di- ection of a boat, which was only just visible rom where he stood. The signals from the boat were not renewed; and after waiting two or three minutes, apparently to satisfy himself that this was the case, he said, "We may as well get some breakfast. It will be two hours before it is high water, and by that time Turner will have run into the bay." He turned as he said this, and grasping a handful of the curls which hung from the young gipsy's head in a caressing, familiar manner, as though she were a child, approached the fire where the breakfast was preparing. There was in this action, simple in itself, that which told of a confidence between the two, based on something stronger than a similarity of interest. On the part of the man it might have been nothing more than a feeling of brotherly regard; but the deep-red flush which glowed in her cheek, and the moist brightness which darkened the always dark eyes of the girl, showed that the feeling of affection with which she regarded him was very strong indeed. As she was a principal instrument in the plot which was being organized, it is necessary to say that she had not only the beauty which is conferred by the possession of regular features, dark-brown eyes, surmounted by narrow, arched, well-defined black eyebrows, a small mouth with full rosy lips, and a mass of black curls which rested on her shoulders and back; but she had, in addition, that attractive expression which seems to spring from a growing consciousness of beauty, and a sense of some mysterious happiness to be enjoyed in the future, the precise nature of which is unknown to the maiden who is just entering womanhood.

The adventurous, roving life she had been accustomed to, being natural to her, had merely given her a confident bearing, without that air of effrontery which would have been perceptible had she quitted a different sphere to enter on a gipsy's from choice.

By the time breakfast was finished, the boat with Turner and two other men, was rounding Plate Roque; and as soon as she was made fast one of them filled a basket with fish and went away in the direction of Mount Orgueil Castle; while the other two, having filled a second basket, carried it to the gipsy encampment, as though their object was simply to trade with the gipsies. Turner was one of the latter, the other was a gipsy belonging to the gang, and not a regular boatman. Captain Whitehead advanced to meet Turner, and the two sat down on a rock at some distance from the gipsy tent. The captain was the first to speak.

"Well, Turner," he began eagerly, "have you arranged with Clinton where he is to lie with the brig?"

"Yes."

"And he thoroughly understands the instructions I gave you for him with respect to the signals?"

"I suppose so. He told me I should know the position of his vessel by seeing three lanterns one above the other, and I was to steer for them if anything happened to you: that as regarded the other signals you might reckon on his keeping a sharp lookout."

"What else did he say?"

"That on Sunday night he would lie off the castle as short a distance from the outermost rock as would keep the brig safe and allow him to set all sail at an instant's notice without risk of striking. Also, that he would have a boat manned, and ready to push off from the side the moment he saw the signal you had mentioned."

"That part of the business is settled, then. Now, let me tell you what has been done since you sailed; for no time must now be lost in making the grand stroke which will make us rich if successful, and, what I care for most, give me a chance of paying off an old score."

"To tell you the truth, I wish you were going into the business without having any old score on your mind. Those things only blind the judgment at the critical moment; though I cannot deny that it is apt to suggest ingenious schemes for effecting the desired object."

"May the——. Well, there is no use in talking of that now. Catty is admitted into the castle to sing and dance whenever she pleases. Charles himself wanted to dance with her once, but he has got some careful guardians he is too much afraid to disobey, who objected. However, a king never wants tools, and there is a young fellow among the soldiers who has asked her repeatedly to come up on nights when he is on duty—which is pretty often, on account of the smallness of the garrison—as Charles is anxious to see her dance in his private apartment."

"But how will that assist your scheme?"

"In this way. You know there is a low door about five feet from the rock on the seaward side of the tower which faces the sea?" (Turner made a sign in the affirmative.) "That door opens on a staircase which leads up to a little cell, and passing through a door which opens into this cell you enter a narrow passage, from which there is a short staircase leading right into the room which Charles uses as a sleeping-room. Catty is as sure-footed as a goat, and will manage to get the man to let her in by this door, under the pretense that she is not likely to be seen by her people in that case. Any excuse will do, especially as it will suit him better than letting her in by the postern."

"And has Catty agreed to do this?" interrupted Turner, eagerly.

"Oh, you need not be alarmed on the score of her morals," answered the other. "The moment the door is opened for her to enter we jump in after her. The rest you know; and you see how easy our adventure is made by Charles own weakness."

On the day preceding that originally fixed for the enterprise, the conspirators assembled on the shore among the rocks, which concealed them from the view of the garrison in Mont Orgueil Castle, and also from the sight of persons who might happen to pass along the road, the more effectually that the distance between them was quite half a mile. Besides Captain Whitehead, there were present Turner, seven gipsies, and an Englishman who had been landed in Boulay bay from the brig. It was in consequence of the message brought by this man that the conspirators were collected here. He had been sent to say that the wind was favorable for a run to England, and would probably continue to blow so steadily from the same quarter for some hours, that Lieut. Clinton thought it would be a great pity if advantage were not taken of it, particularly as that season of the year the contrary wind blew so much more frequently. The commander of the brig, in anticipation that his suggestion would be adopted, likewise sent word that he would come round the island at sunset, and would be on the lookout for the signal of the Whale Rock; to which point he would send a boat of well-armed men on board as soon as the red light was shown, and would hoist the lanterns on board the brig as arranged.

Captain Whitehead had explained the plan by means of which he proposed they should enter the castle. The information he had got through the gipsy girl relative to the way in which the interior of the tower was built and occupied, seemed to make the enterprise he had undertaken so easy of execution that there was scarcely anything to be said beyond this. There were no difficulties to smooth over, no objections to be met, and no arguments to be invented with the view of making the undertaking appear more facile than it really was. They were sitting in almost perfect silence therefore, probably meditating on the gain which each would derive from the delivery of Charles to his enemies in England, and waiting the return of the gipsy girl, Catty. This girl, though kind-hearted and thoughtless enough at ordinary times, had thrown herself into the furtherance of the plot with all the energy and zeal which characterizes her sex when engaged in perfidious schemes, in the successful result of which not only their vanity is concerned, but the desire to receive the approbation of the man they love—a desire which is greatest when they have the most doubt whether that man loves them. It was late in the afternoon before the girl was seen waving the handkerchief she had taken from her head from a rock about midway between them and the shore. Captain Whitehead went first toward her; and the others, after waiting a few minutes, followed him, though they took different ways to reach the same spot, and appeared to be searching for something as they went with great care and attention. After a brief conversation with the gipsy girl, Captain Whitehead told the others, when they had all arrived, that nothing would be changed in the manner of carrying cut the enterprise from what had been already planned.

The night was as dark as it could be close to the sea on a calm night, where it is never entirely dark. The conspirators had no difficulty in getting to the foot of the castle unnoticed. The girl Catty came alone along the road which runs from St. Clement's bay, and, passing round the foot of the rock on which the castle is built, began at once to ascend it toward the door in an oblique direction—a gentle stroke of the hands together being the only signal she gave to her accomplices of her arrival. It required great care to make but slow progress, on account of the steepness of the rock; nevertheless, she was closely followed by Captain Whitehead, who was followed by Turner, the gipsies creeping after each other in succession. The girl drew herself up against the door, and waited till the captain whispered to her in a low voice to knock, he himself halting at such a distance from it as to be concealed by the curvature of the wall, in the event of the soldier taking the precaution to peep out before removing the whole of the fastenings. This caution on the part of the leader of the conspirators was not unnecessary; for, as you will see, if you are not afraid to descend the rotten staircase, there is a stout chain which is long enough to allow the door to be opened a few inches without its removal from the hook. As if somebody had been standing behind the iron-plated door waiting for this sound, it was no sooner heard than there was a creaking of bolts, succeeded by a low rattling of the links of a chain. A short silence followed, and the girl could just distinguish the face of the young soldier who had acted as the medium of communication between her and Charles. A moment more and the door was gently opened. She stepped quickly on the threshold, and before it could be closed again, she had with Delilah-like treachery, thrown her arms round the young man, and forced him gently back against the wall. It is not unlikely that he, having no reason to believe that she was a Lucretia, put the interpretation on her action most flattering to his self-love. At all events, he does not seem to have suspected treachery, and in the thoughts of deceiving his masters was as quiet as the conspirators could desire. He did not remain long in this fool's paradise; for a dark figure which knelt beside the girl, after remaining motionless for a moment, suddenly thrust its arm upwards, a dull gleam was visible in the darkness, and the girl felt the man she was clasping in her arms slide gently from them to the ground without uttering a sound. A deed like this had not entered her thoughts, and she turned hastily, and, without heeding the caution whispered into her ear, began to descend the rocks, taking the direction opposite to that by which the men of her tribe were approaching.

The captain, having satisfied himself that Turner was close behind him, concluded that the others also were following, and began to ascend the staircase leading to Charles's room. Holding a dagger in his hand, the captain crept quietly up the narrow winding stairs, so quietly, that if Charles heard him, he might well have imagined that it was merely his agent, and the girl whose presence he was expecting. Suddenly the silence was broken by the sound of dull blows, as though a body was being violently driven back against thick timber or stone. Stifled cries for help, which, though faint, were carried up the passage as along a tube, and into the cell where I have told you Prynne was imprisoned, and from thence echoed up the staircase beyond and into Charles's bed-room. The captain stood still to listen, and thus checked the progress of those behind him. Low groans, mingled with ejaculations, in a tongue which he knew to be the gipsy dialect, but could not understand, ascended to his ear, and with these came the more familiar tone of an English voice, faintly beseeching for help.

Alarmed for the success of his enterprise by these sounds, he was puzzled as to what had happened, and undecided whether to advance or retreat while there yet seemed time. From this state of indecision he was released by the hindmost of the gang of gipsies, who, finding that those above him were motionless, guessed the reason, and silently pushed his way past the others, till he reached Captain Whitehead, to whom in a few words he explained what had taken place. He, himself, had been the last but one to enter the tower, and just before he reached it, the gipsy behind him had caught hold of his ankle. At first he supposed that he had done so merely to save himself from falling; but, as he turned his head to look at him, he heard the inarticulate sound which his people were accustomed to use when an enemy was by, and he then saw that a man was following them at three or four yards distance. Conceiving that the intention of this man was to get into the tower in the dark unheeded, under the impression that he was a member of the tribe, and to secure the door, so as to catch them all like rats in a trap when he had given the alarm to the garrison, the gipsy and the one who followed him halted on the lower stair, the former removing one of his garments with the view of throwing it over the man's head, and preventing him from crying out. This plan partially succeeded; but the Englishman, though taken by surprise, and almost suffocated, struggled furiously against his two assailants; and though he was prevented from calling aloud, and eventually forced to succumb beneath the ill-directed blows of their daggers, he did not die unavenged, for one of them fell beneath him, and lay there, moaning out his soul in the strange accents of a language unintelligible to all but those of his own race. Before the captain had hardly received this explanation both voices were silent, and he continued his way upwards. It had not occupied a minute; but when he reached the bedroom he was just too late to capture the occupant, who, having heard the sounds, though he believed they were caused by the young soldier and the girl, was too eager to receive the latter to remain seated, and had approached the head of the stairs to listen. Something at the last moment excited his suspicion, and he ran across the room to the staircase which led up to the top of the tower, and then turned round to look behind him at the very moment Captain Whitehead stepped into the chamber. The captain glanced round him and saw it was empty; but as he did so he saw a shadow vanishing up the opposite stairs. He rushed recklessly after it, pursued by his accomplices; but, active as he was, he could not travel so fast as the man he pursued, who not only had the advantage of being familiar with the passage, but was much more lightly clothed. Heedless of everything but the accomplishment of the object he had in view, and not diverted from the direct line taken by the unfortunate man who was destined so often in his younger days to experience the bitterness of being hunted like a wild beast, he stumbled on. On arriving on the platform at the top of the tower, and finding himself in the open air, he looked eagerly about him, fully expecting to see Charles before him, helpless, and utterly unable to offer resistance. To his great surprise, not a human being was visible. No search was necessary, for the space was so very small, and moreover there was nothing there which could serve as a screen or hiding place. Imagining he must have concealed himself in some recess on the stairs, the captain descended to the bedroom. He found the door opening from it into the body of the building occupied by the prince's friends and attendants, still barred.

It was evident, therefore, Charles could not have escaped by that way. Taking a light in his hand, he again mounted the staircase, but from the bottom to the top there was no place in which a man could hide himself. On reaching the platform the captain went carefully about it, to ascertain if there were any means of quitting it except by the way in which he had himself come, and then discovered what was evidently a trap door; though whether it opened on a staircase, or a well, or anything else, he could not make out, for he and his companions were unable to raise it, showing that it was either locked or bolted underneath. While he was weighing in his mind the possibility of Charles having made his escape by this way, a gipsy touched his shoulder, and caused him to look over the parapet. There, just below him, but still beyond his reach, he saw a white face looking upwards at him, which became even whiter and assumed a more terror-stricken expression as he bent over to examine it more closely, with the aid of the light he still held. The captain did not utter a word; but a name which no man caught came trembling from the lips of Charles. The former laid his dagger on the parapet, and extinguished the light, lest anybody might see it and give the alarm; then grasping the stone with his left hand, he lowered his right, as if to help the prince to ascend. Finding his intended victim took no heed of his hand, he took up the dagger, his followers crowding around him, some holding his clothing, and all looking eagerly over the wall and watching his movements. At first he made only a pretense of cutting through the chain by which the prince sustained himself, for he seemed to be sawing at it for some seconds before the sound produced by actual contact showed that his dagger had only struck against another metal, instead of the rope he had assumed it to be. It was to defeat an attempt to sever it, and to insure the safe descent of the person who might be on the rope-ladder, which was provided ready to be hooked to it, that the chain had been fixed. Unfortunately, Charles had not the time to attach the ladder, even if it had been at hand, which it was not, as such a pressing emergency had never been foreseen. The captain next tried to seize the chain, but his fingers barely reached the staple which held it to the wall. Baffled and enraged, he pulled furiously at one of the blocks of stone which formed the coping; and Charles, who could just distinguish the action, must have suffered the agonies of death at the thought that it was intended to dash it down upon his head. He still, however, clung desperately to the chain, knowing that he would become a mere mass of mangled flesh if he loosed his hold, and believing that if he accepted the help of his enemies to return to the platform he would perish beneath the blows of their daggers. All that I have described as following his discovery had only occupied the shortest possible space of time. At the first moment terror and surprise deprived him of the use of his voice, if not of his reason; but the action of Captain Whitehead seemed to give him vigor to cry out. His cries, however, uttered in the open air, at such a height, and outside the walls of the castle, were unheard by the garrison.

It was while these things were being enacted on the top of the castle that a soldier of the garrison who had been visiting his friends was returning toward it. The greater part of the road which now runs from St. Martin's down to the beach yonder, south of the castle, was in existence then; but the shortest way, and that usually taken by persons coming to the castle in the daylight, was reputed to be haunted, and it was very seldom indeed that anybody came that way after nightfall. It so happened that this soldier was an Englishman, named Cooper, a native of Amesbury in Wiltshire; and it was perhaps from his familiarity with the grand Druidic ruins of Stonehenge that he felt a kind of contempt for the ghosts which could dwell in the insignificant ruins, attributed to that priesthood, which the natives of Jersey avoided with so much awe. At any rate, instead of taking the broader road, he took the path which skirted the ruins, and while passing along, and occasionally throwing a side-glance at them, he saw a red light burning on one of the rocks furtherest from the shore. He stopped to look at it, wondering what it could mean. It was not a fire—its vivid color and the steadiness with which it burned showed that. He again changed his position; and though the red light was invisible, his eye was drawn to three ordinary lights shining one above the other, which, from the manner in which they rose and fell, he saw immediately were on board a vessel. If he had seen the latter alone, he would have thought nothing of it, because it was a common thing for the fishing vessels when they lay off the coast all night to hoist lights, which enabled those on shore to say what particular vessel it was; but taken along with the colored light, the like of which he had never seen in the island, he fancied it might have some meaning which he and his comrades were interested in discovering. No sooner had this idea entered his head than he pushed on as fast as he could along a path which was both rough and obscure, till he reached the gate of the castle. Directly he was admitted he told the soldiers, who were amusing themselves after the boisterous fashion of the time in practical jokes and noisy pastimes, of what he had seen. A sergeant went at once to the room where the officers were sitting, drinking and singing, and told them. Some of these thought it did not concern the garrison, others thought it did; and as among the latter happened to be the principal officer, he went to consult the commander of the little band, who was sitting with the few noblemen who resided here with Charles. To reach the room he had to pass the door which opened into his royal master's sleeping-room, and in doing so he stood still a moment and listened. He heard the low murmur of voices, but that was all, and he went on his way. After he had told what Cooper had seen, somebody present asked where the prince was. Another answered that he had gone to bed with the headache, whereupon the officer who had come with the news said that he had heard some persons talking in his room as he passed it. So few in number were those who dwelt in the castle that everybody looked about him, and perceived simultaneously that no person was absent from their circle. There was a general rising; some drew their swords, others took up axes or other weapons equally effective in a close fight, and all made their way to the door of Charles' room. One of them knocked, but there was no answer. He knocked again and louder, but still no response; all was as silent as we believe the grave to be.

Alarmed by this, a nobleman present suggested that it would be well to go up to the top of the castle, and descend by the staircase which opened into Charles room. The suggestion was followed without anybody speaking. One after the other they mounted the stairs which led to the summit, the noise of their own feet drowning all external sounds till they halted to unfasten the bolts which secured the trap-door, which was the same Captain Whitehead had in vain tried to raise from the outside. Then it was that some indistinct idea of what was going forward arose in their minds. The bolts were hastily drawn back, the door dashed violently upwards, and each man sprang on the platform with the agility of a tiger. The group of conspirators were so intently occupied in watching or aiding the effort of Captain Whitehead to detach a stone, that three or four of Charles' friends were on the platform and had heard his cries for help before they were perceived. The conspirators had no time to consider whether to fight or fly, for the cavaliers were upon them, hewing and striking almost at random. The struggle was a momentary one, the conspirators being either forced over the parapet and crushed by their fall on the rocks below, or struck to the ground and left for dead. Captain Whitehead and Turner were the only two who made what could be termed a resistance, but the latter was soon overcome, a blow from an axe fell on his forehead, and the blood rushed into his eyes. He made a feeble attempt to press it out with the fingers of his left hand, but while in the act of doing it he received stabs and blows sufficient to have destroyed life in an elephant. The leader of the conspirators sold his life at a dearer rate; but he too, fell like the rest before the number of his assailants. In the meantime some of the cavaliers, as soon as they perceived the position of the prince, had been engaged in rescuing him, which was not a difficult matter with the aid of the rope-ladder. He had managed to get his foot in the ring, and thus sustained himself without much fatigue; but his hands were bruised and bleeding from the way in which they had been crushed between the chain and the wall. Notwithstanding his wounds, and the effects of the terror he must have felt, he did not suffer himself to be taken down the stairs till he had examined the faces of the dead men who lay on the platform. On seeing the face of the man known as Captain Whitehead, he ordered his body to be put aside from the rest, and the next day he directed it to be taken to the nearest churchyard and buried.

HINTS TO MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

The following, from the Boston *Cultivator*, will, we fear, be attributed by our lady readers, to the pen of some crusty old bachelor. It will, however, do them no harm to read:

To marriageable young ladies a word of advice: a man is better pleased when he has a good dinner upon the table, than when his wife talks good French.

Will the girls approaching that enterprising epoch in life, termed "marriageable," by our contemporary, make a note of this as should their mothers, also, and see that the education of all who are approaching this interesting and important era in their lives, be directed as is befitting those who are to become wives and perchance mothers? Let every marriageable young lady (in respect to age,) keep in mind, that though she speak with the tongue of a man and is possessed with the gift of prophecy, and understands the mysteries of all languages, and all knowledges, physical and metaphysical, ornamental and musical, and yet knows not how to keep house, she is unfit to become a wife and matron. It is easy to obtain girls and women to teach schools, to keep books, to be copyists, to sell goods, to work in factories, to work as seamstresses in shops and families, to set types, ay, to do almost anything outside of housekeeping, and yet how exceedingly difficult it is to find one who understands the culinary arts, with all the other accomplishments of good housewifery, without which, all the other learned acquisitions are of little worth in a wife, and with the wifely attainments, the absence of all the others will hardly be missed, for a good housewife, fitted for her sphere, is the true gentlewoman.

We would not have the reader infer that we place a low estimate upon woman's literary attainments from what we have now said. Far otherwise; for we would have every "marriageable woman," especially, literally educated in the largest sense of that phrase, that is to say, she should be instructed in the mysteries of housewifery as well as in the arts, sciences, literature, and all aesthetic accomplishments. But a blue who knows nothing of housekeeping, is not a help meet for any man who has a stomach as well as a soul to be cared for during his sojourn on earth. The stomach has about as much to do in the formation of the character and the reputation of a man as his creed. Hence, the cook is about as essential to the success of intellectual, moral and religious culture, as the curate.

WHAT IS BECOMING.

The effects of color on complexion are learnt from experience, and the subject cannot be treated successfully in a short paper like the present. Portrait artists know how many are the colors that mingle in one face, and slightly varying proportions and small omissions produce differences in the skin, so that colors which suit one person are not becoming to another, although the complexions of the two are supposed to be the same. A candid friend, or the more candid looking-glass, must be the ultimate appeal. Now that we have touched the delicate subject of the mirror, let us notice the fact of how much the position of a glass, in reference to the light, has to do in making a person satisfied or discontented with his or her appearance. The most flattering position for the glass is when placed between two windows, the equal cross-light reducing inequalities and roughnesses to a minimum. The most unbecoming reflection is from a glass in front of a window, the only one in a room. It is remarkable, and perhaps unexplained, that any irregularity of the features, anything out of drawing in the face is increased when seen in a glass. There is a great difference in the color of the glass itself; some glasses are very pure and white; some have a greenish tinge, necessarily producing disheartening reflections.

INDIANS OF MAINE.

Dr. True, of Bethel, describes the Indians which once inhabited this section of Maine as belonging to the Algonquin family, one of the eight great families of North American Indians. The Algonquins called themselves the Leni Lenapes, which signifies "original men." They were also called Abenakis, or Men of the East. A more poetical definition has been given; Abenaki, "the place where the sky is white," or, "where our ancients arose." The Abenakis were also called Tarantines by the English. This name, however, was usually restricted to certain tribes inhabiting Maine. The Dr. says: "The tribes of New England were settled on the principal rivers. On the Connecticut were the Mohegans. Those on the sources of the Connecticut River were called Nipmucks, or Fresh Water Indians. On the Merrimac were the Pennacooks; on the Saco were the Sokokis, of whom the Pequakets at Fryeburg were a branch. On the Androscoggin were the Anasigunticooks, of which were the Rakomekos at Canton Point and the Pejepscots on the lower Androscoggin. The Norridgewocks lived on the Kennebec. The Penobscots or Tarantines, as they were often called, on the Penobscot; the Wewenocks on the St. Georges, Sheepscot, and Pemaquid Rivers, the Passamaquoddies on the St. Croix; the Marchites on the St. John, and the Micmac in Nova Scotia.

HOW THE SOLDIER SLEEPS.

You would, I think, wonder to see men lie right down in the dusty road, under the noon sun of Tennessee and Alabama, and fall asleep in a minute. I have passed hundreds of such sleepers. A dry spot is a good mattress; the flap of a blanket quite a downy pillow. You would wonder, I think, to see a whole army corps, as I have, without a shred of a tent to bless themselves with, lying anywhere and everywhere in all-night rain and not a growl nor a grumble. I was curious to see whether the pluck and good nature were washed out of them, and so I made my way out of the snug, dry quarters I am ashamed to say I occupied, at five in the morning, to see what water had done with them. Nothing! Each soaked blanket hatched out as jolly a fellow as you would wish to see—muddy, dripping, half floundered, forth they came, wringing themselves out as they went, with the look of a troop of "wet down" but heart trumps every time. If they swore—and some did—it was with a laugh; the sleepy fires were stirred up; then came the—coffee, and they were as good as new. "Blood is thicker than water."—*B. F. Taylor.*

☞ Duty is the little blue sky over every heart and soul—over every life—large enough for a star to look between the clouds, and for the skylark Happiness to rise heavenward through and sing in.

☞ A circuit minister was travelling through the settlements of Wisconsin doing good where he might. He tarried for the night at one of the pioneer's cabins. The old woman, while preparing supper, entered into conversation with the visitor, and the following colloquy took place:

"Stranger, where mout you be from?"

"Madam, I reside in Shelby county, Kentucky."

"Wall, stranger, I hope no offence, but what mout you be doin' up here?"

"Madam, I am searching for the lost sheep of the house of Israel."

"John, John," shouted the old lady, "come right here this minnit; here s a stranger all the way from Shelby county, Kentucky, hunting stock, and I'll just bet my life that tangled-haired old ram that has been in our lot for the last week is one of his'n!"

"LET HER GO!" "I was," said a reverend gentleman, "attending divine service in Norfolk, several years ago, during a season of excitement. While the officiating clergyman was in the midst of a most interesting discussion, an old lady among the congregation arose and clapped her hands, and exclaimed—

"Merciful Father, if I had one more feather in the wing of faith, I would fly away to glory!"

The worthy gentleman, thus interrupted, immediately replied—

"Good Lord! stick it in, and let her go; she's but a trouble here."

That quieted the old lady.

☞ In Australia it is summer in January and winter in July. It is noon there when it is midnight in Europe. The longest day is in December. The heat comes from the north, the cold from the south, and is hottest on the mountain tops. The swans are black, the eagles are white, the bees do not sting and the birds do not sing. The cherries have no stones, the trees give no shadow, for their leaves turn edgewise to the sun, and some of the quadrupeds have a beak and lay eggs.

☞ Parties at a dead lock should extricate themselves with a skeleton key.

TO the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Guardian of Climena Jones and Viana Jones, minor heirs of Mary Jones, late of Brighton, Somerset County, deceased, respectfully represents that said minors are seized and possessed of the following described real estate, viz:—All the interest of said wards in one hundred acres in lot No. 5, in the 6th range of lots in said Brighton. That an advantageous offer of fifty dollars has been made for the same, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at interest for the benefit of said wards. Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer, or to sell the same for not less than that sum.

LUTHER JONES.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate at AUGUSTA, on the second Monday of February, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, that notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

ATTEST: J. BURTON, *Register.*

Copy of petition and order thereon.

ATTEST: J. BURTON, *Register.* 10*

KENNEBEC COUNTY... *In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February*, 1864.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of AUGUSTINE P. SMILEY, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.*

True copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register* 10*

KENNEBEC COUNTY... *In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February*, 1864.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of STEPHEN BRAGG, late of Albion, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.*

True copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 10*

KENNEBEC COUNTY... *In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February*, 1864.

CAROLINE FAIRFIELD, widow of Otis Fairfield, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for Commissioners to be appointed to assign to her, dower in the real estate of her late husband.

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A TRUE COPY—Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 10*

KENNEBEC COUNTY... *At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the second Monday of Februarg*, 1864.

MERCY PACKARD, widow of John Packard, late of Manchester, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 10*

KENNEBEC COUNTY... *In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February*, 1864.

JOHN A. PETTINGILL, Administrator on the estate of John Frost, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of March next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 10*

KENNEBEC COUNTY... *In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February*, 1864.

J. M. MESERVE, W. R. SMITH and J. A. HOMAN, Executors of the last will and testament of James S. Manley, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented their first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of March next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest J. BURTON, *Register.* 10*

KENNEBEC COUNTY... *In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February*, 1863.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of JOHN LYDSTON, late of Litchfield, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.*

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 10*

KENNEBEC COUNTY... *At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February*, 1864.

GEORGE S. MORRILL, Administrator on the estate of Solomon Towle, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of March next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 11*

KENNEBEC COUNTY... *In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February*, 1864.

ELIZA C. TOWLE, widow of Solomon Towle, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 11*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament o

DAVID MOODY, late of MONMOUTH,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

February 8, 1864. 10* RUFUS MOODY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

OLIVE BLAISDELL, late of WATERVILLE,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons; therefore having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

February 8, 1864. 10* JOHN BLAISDELL, 2d.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of

JOSEPH PHILBRICK, late of ROME,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

February 8, 1863. 10* CALVIN HOPKINS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of

JOHN SCOLES, late of AUGUSTA,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

February 8, 1864. 10* MELVIN CUNNINGHAM.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

LOUISA V. FAIRBANKS, late of WINTHROP,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

January 25, 1864. 10* FRANCIS E. WEBB.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC.

These Bitters have performed more Cures!

HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

Have More Respectable People to Vouch for them!

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs.

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS

NOT ALCOHOLIC,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC

IN THE WORLD.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN, PHILA.

From the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth below Coates Street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar results on others.

Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Phil.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully, J. H. TURNER,
No. 726 N. Ninth Street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (P. A.) Baptist Churches—
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

J. M. LYONS.

From the Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so and have experienced great and unexpected relief; by health has been materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER,
Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me so much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,)
$1.00 per Bottle—half doz. $5.00
Small Size—75 cents per Bottle—half doz. $4.00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the Signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory,

No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

JONES & EVANS,

SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 1yeop52

WISTAR'S BALSAM

OF

WILD CHERRY,

HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY

HALF A CENTURY,

WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS IN CURING

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of

THROAT LUNGS AND CHEST,

INCLUDING EVEN

CONSUMPTION.

There is scarcely one individual in the community who wholly escapes, during a season, from some one, however slightly developed, of the above symptoms—a neglect of which might lead to the last named, and most to be dreaded disease in the whole catalogue. The power of the "medicinal gum" of the Wild Cherry Tree over this class of complaints is well known; so great is the good it has performed, and so great the popularity it has acquired.

In this preparation, besides the virtues of the Cherry, there are commingled with other ingredients of like value, thus increasing its value ten fold, and forming a Remedy whose power to soothe, to heal, to relieve, and to cure disease, exists in no other medicine yet discovered.

From Hon. Rufus K. Goodenow of Maine.

"Among great varieties of medicines which I have used, I have found none equal to "*Wistar's*." Its curative properties, in cases of cough, I regard as invaluable."

From George V. Edes, Esq., Publisher of the "Observer," Dover, Maine.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry I have made use of myself, and in my family, and can safely recommend it to the public as being an article well worth using. It is no humbug! We have tried it thoroughly and can testify to its good.

From Alex. Hatch, M. D., of China, Maine.

"This may certify that I once had a violent cough while traveling on the Ohio river. The Clerk of the boat gave me a number of doses of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me quick relief."

From R. Fellows, M. D., of Hill, N. H.

"I have made use of this preparation for several years, and it has proved to be very reliable and efficacious in the treatment of severe and long standing *coughs*. I know of one patient, now in comfortable health, who has taken this remedy, and who, but for its use, I consider would not now be living."

From E. T. Quimby, M. A., Principal of the "New Ipswich (N. H.) Appleton Academy."

"This certifies that for more than fifteen years I have frequently used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for *Coughs, Cold and Sore Throat*, to which I, in common with the rest of mankind, am subject, and it gives me pleasure to say that I consider it the *very best* remedy for such cases with which I am acquainted."

From John George W. Millett, Esq., Editor of the "Norway Advertiser."

"Several years since I first became acquainted with Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, at a time of a distressing cough and cold, which took such firm hold of my lungs as to render me unfit for business, and its operation produced a speedy and permanent cure, after trying various remedies to no avail. In our town this remedy is a great favorite with many, and if all who suffer will but give it a fair trial, I think they will find it to be of more service in pulmonary affections, than any other remedy of this class before the public."

From Mr. D. H. Teague of Turner Village.

"I do not hesitate to recommend Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for *coughs* and *pulmonary affections*, having used it in my family for many years with great satisfaction; indeed, it has done more good than all the other remedies I have tried, and their name is legion. If all the patent medicines in the market possessed but a portion of the merit of this excellent Balsam, there would be no occasion to condemn them as humbugs.

This medicine is also used by many of my friends and acquaintances in this town, and they have found it invaluable; and I hope that others who suffer, may give it a trial."

From J. C. Bean, Esq., of Warren, N. H.

"It gives me pleasure to testify to the virtues of that Great Remedy for the Lungs—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have often been restored to health from distressing Cough and pain in my side and other alarming Consumptive Symptoms, to which I am predisposed, by this remedy, and have tried other medicines in vain. In short, I believe this Balsam to be all that it is recommended to be, namely, the most perfect and efficacious Lung medicine in the world. My own experience of its merits, together with my observations of its operation in other cases of Pulmonary disease in this vicinity, is proof positive of the accuracy of my statement."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicines. cop6m2

MISS D. E. PRAY,

Medical Phrenologist and Clairvoyant,

Continues her practice of describing diseases and prescribing for the sick, at her residence, No. 19 SEWALL Street.

She also keeps a supply of Vegetable Medicines to suit the various diseases, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Fevers and Consumption.

TESTIMONIALS.

This may certify that Miss Dorcas E. Pray, Clairvoyant Physician, has been my principal physician for the past four years, and I do not hesitate to say that her treatment of my children, who were sorely afflicted with a humor; and also her prescriptions and attendance on my wife when in a critical situation, have met with our entire approbation, and I most cheerfully recommend her to the public as a safe and consistent physician.

JACOB H. ARNOLD.

Augusta, Dec. 1863.

To whom it may concern:—Having employed Miss Pray as a Physician in our family with excellent success, we cheerfully recommend to the invalid to test her practice.

MR. & MRS. J. A. BICKNELL.

This will certify that two years ago, being sick with a Scrofula Sore and Congestive fever, and not being expected to live, for a number of weeks, I was entirely cured by Miss Pray's treatment as a Physician, both physically and mentally, and therefore feel happy to recommend her to the public as a skillful physician.

MRS. AMELIA CHANDLER.

Augusta, Dec. 1863.

I wish to recommend Miss Pray in reference to my son's case, who was sick two years ago this winter with Diptheria. He was given up by two Physicians, as past cure. I then called on Miss Pray, stating the case to her, and she went in to see him and commenced to doctor him, and succeeded to our great astonishment, in curing him. MR. & MRS. D. ROCKWOOD.

Augusta, Dec. 1863.

Dear Miss Pray:—I have long felt a deep sense of gratitude for the blessing you conferred upon me by restoring my daughter's health; and for the benefit of others who may need medical advice, I will state my daughter's case. She became insane Nov. 10th, 1861, by some physical derangement and was sent to the Insane Hospital at Augusta, for treatment. She remained there three and a half months without receiving but little benefit. I then decided to take her home, and, as kind providence willed it, a friend living in Sidney, recommended me to call on Miss D. E. Pray, Clairvoyant Physician, who prescribed for her. I will now say that her prescription entirely cured my daughter in less than two months, and she has remained in perfect health since. That I feel truly grateful to Miss Pray and that higher mercy of which she was the only intrument for the years my daughter is spared to me, will be believed by every mother.

MRS. HANNAH E. PRESCOTT.

Lexington, Me., Dec. 1863. 6meop2

WING'S

VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS

PILLS,

Are the surest cure for DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, General Failure of Health, and diseases arising from a deranged Liver and Biliary organs.

DON'T CAVIL BUT TRY THEM. Those who buy once buy again.

C. P. BRANCH, Apothecary in Gardiner, says he sells more of them than any other kind, the most of his customers buying a dollar's worth at a time. Mr. J. A. JACKSON, another Apothecary of the same place, says he never saw a medicine sell like them.

Mr. GEORGE S. BERRY, Apothecary in Damariscotta, also says, I could have sold a gross the last three months if I had them to sell.

Dr. ANDERSON & SON of Bath, know the medical properties of these Pills and commend them in all cases of Bilious Derangements, Sick-headache, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, &c.

CHARLES W. BROWN, an Apothecary in Damariscotta, says, your Pills sell remarkably fast. 'Tis said here that they effect remarkable cures, doing all that they are represented to do in the book of directions which accompanies them gratis.

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